



CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT.

Annual Report

ON THE WORK OF THE
**PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT**

1935

A. WOTHERSPOON, M.B., C.H.B., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.
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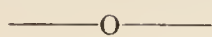
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J. TAYLOR, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

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Housing Inspector :

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Assistant Housing Inspector :

J. A. T. KENT, Cert. R.S.I.

Smoke Inspector :

J. NICKLIN, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

*Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and Milkshops
Inspector :*

G. S. HANN, Cert. R.S.I.

Inspector of Dairies, Cowsheds, Bakehouses and Factories :

A. E. HULME.

Conversions Inspector.

W. H. T. WILKINS, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Insp.

Senior District Sanitary Inspector :

W. ELLERTON, Cert. R.S.I.

14 *District Sanitary Inspectors.*

Senior Health Visitor :

M. FORSTER.

13 *Health Visitors.*

4 *Tuberculosis Nurses.*

Venereal Diseases Centre :

Male Orderlies—W. J. SCOREY and C. WILSON.

Sister-in-Charge—E. LOWNDES.

Nurse—D. M. THOMPSON.

Chief Clerk :

JAMES E. SMITH, Cert. R.S.I.

18 *Clerks.*

Matron—Stanfield Sanatorium :

M. ANDERSON.

Sister-in-Charge—City Maternity Home :

L. L. TILLEY.

Vaccination Officer :

James A. B. McNeal.

CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*To the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
City of Stoke-on-Trent.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1935.

The population of the City of Stoke-on-Trent taken in June, 1931, was 276,639. According to the Registrar General the estimated population to the middle of 1935 was 274,100 and this figure is used throughout the report. This is a reduction of 650 as compared with the previous year.

The Birth Rate was 16.6 compared with 16.7 for the previous year, while that for the 121 large towns was 14.8, compared with 14.7 for the previous year.

The Death Rate was 12.3, which is 0.6 higher than the previous year. The Death Rate for the 121 large towns was 11.8.

The Infantile Rate was 83 and that for the large towns 62.

The Maternal Mortality Rate at 5.61 per thousand total births is lower than the previous year's figure, which was 6.39.

The highest Maternal Mortality Rate is found amongst the cases which do not attend for Ante-natal treatment.

Scarlet Fever continued in epidemic form with 1,216 cases and two deaths, compared with 1,566 cases and ten deaths last year. Diphtheria cases increased from 286 last year to 395 this year, and the deaths from six to thirteen. Many of the notified cases were of a severe type, and makes one wonder why more people do not have their children protected by inoculation.

A disturbing feature was the notification of 26 cases of Cerebro-spinal fever during the year, with 14 deaths. The mortality rate of this

disease is usually high, especially during the early stages of an outbreak in a district.

One fact which is pleasing is, that for the first time on record, no death occurred from Measles.

The general death rate this year is somewhat higher, and a point to be noted is the big increase in deaths due to organic disease of the heart from 778 last year to 916 this year. It would almost suggest that the extreme cold had thrown some extra burden on the circulatory system.

The Cancer deaths in Stoke-on-Trent seem to have ceased increasing in number, the figures for 1935 being 353, compared with 359 and 356 for the previous two years.

Slum Clearance goes on well with some slowing-down in the inquiries held, but should be dealt with in the time previously decided upon.

The Census of Overcrowding in the City is given in the body of the report, but in my opinion, gives no idea of the true picture, and the houses to be provided are quite inadequate to abate the real overcrowding of the City.

In conclusion, I desire to thank all the members of my Committees, and all the Staff for their help during the past year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALLAN WOTHERSPOON,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Public Health Department,

Stoke-on-Trent,

May, 1936.

AREA, PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

The City is 21,190 acres in area. It is 10 miles long, and in no part more than 5 miles wide. About 150 acres are covered with water. The long axis of the district lies north-west and south-east. It is bounded on the north by the Urban District of Biddulph; on the north-west by the Urban District of Kidsgrove; on the north-east by the Rural District of Leek, and the Rural District of Cheadle; and on the south and south-west by the Rural District of Stone; on the west from south to north, successively by the Rural District of Newcastle, the Borough of Newcastle and the Urban District of Kidsgrove.

The highest point of the City is at Shooters Hills, south-east of Longton, where it is 800 feet above sea level; the lowest point is at Trentham, where the Longton Brook passes under Stone Road. The north-east side of the district is on a higher level than the south-west, the level varying from 700 to 600 feet on the north-east, and from 600 to 320 feet on the south-west.

The district is crossed somewhat south of its centre by the River Trent and there is a gradual fall along the valley of the Trent from the north-east to the south-west from 480 to 320 feet. The northern portion of the District is drained by the Fowlea and Lyme Brooks, which run along the south-west and west boundaries, receiving on their course smaller streams from the north-east. At the northern limit of Stoke the Fowlea Brook runs across the district to join the River Trent, and the Lyme Brook joins the Trent at the south end of Stoke below Hanford Bridge. The southern portion of the district is drained by the Chitlings Brook and the Longton Brook.

For the most part the district has a south-westerly aspect, only those portions of Hanley and Stoke lying immediately north of the Trent Valley having a south-east aspect.

The Penkhull hill is capped by sandstone—red above and grey underlying it, red and grey sandstone also appear at the south-west end of the area. In all other parts the subsoil consists of red and mottled marls, with some limestone and grey marls and shales with coal and ironstone. The clay ranges from very stiff and damp to loose and gravelly. Along the rivers and streams gravel and sand are found, and water at a depth of a few feet.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General gives the population of the City as 274,100 at the middle of 1935. This figure is a reduction of 650 on the figure supplied by the Registrar General for the previous year. As the excess of births over deaths during the year was 1,155, it is obviously considered that a large number of people have left the City to reside elsewhere.

The populations at the Census periods were as follows :—

	Census 1911	Census 1921 (Extended Area)	Census 1931	Middle of 1935
TUNSTALL	27,390	27,791	27,890	25,850
BURSLEM	41,566	42,462	43,368	39,850
HANLEY	66,255	67,876	66,199	60,840
STOKE	36,218	39,277	44,293	45,350
FENTON	25,626	26,718	26,154	24,890
LONGTON	37,479	42,629	44,297	45,150
SMALLTHORNE, NORTON, BUCK- NALL, etc., Wards 27 and 28	—	20,894	24,438	32,170
Totals	234,534	267,647	276,639	274,100

The distribution of the population over the whole area at the time of the 1901 Census averaged 18.6 persons per acre, during the year 1911, 21.0 persons per acre, and in 1921, 22.0 persons per acre. The number of persons per acre for the extended City in 1931 was 13.05.

INHABITED HOUSES.

The number of inhabited houses at the Census of 1931 for the City was 58,687. The number of inhabited houses at the present time is probably about 64,200. The proportion of population to houses was, at the Census in 1921, 5.0 ; and in 1931, 4.7 persons per house. The number of vacant houses at the Census of 1931 was 404, and at the recent Housing Survey 433 houses were found to be empty.

During the year 1935, 1,524 new dwelling-houses were certified for habitation. 465 of these were built by the Corporation and 1,059 by private owners. In 1934 the number was 1,665, and in 1933, 1,421. 424 of the houses erected during the year 1935 were built with State assistance.

RATEABLE VALUE.

The rateable value of the City for the purposes of the Consolidated Rate in 1935 was :—£1,142,938, compared with £1,120,659 in 1934.

TABLE 1.—Areas, Population and Persons per Acre in Existing Wards

Ward	Acreages	Population at Census 1921 (Revised)	Population at Census 1931	Population Middle of 1935	No. of persons per acre
1	1,090.93	10,321	10,268	8,990	8.18
2	249.70	10,046	9,547	8,190	32.76
3	417.94	8,021	8,075	8,670	20.67
4	439.66	8,191	7,903	6,990	15.20
5	433.25	8,481	9,783	10,010	23.26
6	214.84	9,773	9,384	8,510	39.58
7	294.94	8,574	8,267	7,330	24.78
8	480.95	8,355	8,031	7,010	14.60
9	226.95	11,909	11,662	10,290	45.33
10	255.75	10,497	10,080	9,350	36.54
11	500.53	10,773	10,496	9,660	19.32
12	203.77	8,958	8,767	7,940	39.62
13	315.91	9,237	8,513	7,780	24.62
14	266.96	8,304	7,748	7,450	27.54
15	202.92	9,655	8,933	8,370	41.72
16	611.60	10,097	11,759	12,190	19.98
17	280.85	9,511	9,193	8,630	30.93
18	200.03	10,084	8,945	8,270	41.35
19	417.58	8,330	8,938	8,280	19.85
20	565.65	9,208	8,482	7,640	13.52
21	1,595.70	10,422	14,396	16,260	10.16
22	747.92	9,754	8,734	8,970	11.88
23	2,329.43	10,333	10,482	10,380	4.55
24	1,092.84	12,879	12,326	9,480	8.70
25	305.80	9,409	8,913	8,910	29.10
26	1,640.40	10,866	12,576	16,380	9.96
27	2,701.20	13,700	13,860	13,670	5.06
28	3,106.00	7,550	10,578	18,500	5.96
	21,190.00	273,238	276,639	274,100	12.88

OVERCROWDING SURVEY—

HOUSING ACT, 1935.

The above Act required all local authorities to ascertain the extent of overcrowding in their area.

The Census in this City was commenced on 2nd December, 1935, and completed on 17th February, 1936.

The standard on which overcrowding is based for the purpose of this survey is, that all rooms (except scullery and bathroom) in a house are to be taken into account, except those less than 50 sq. ft. in area. There is, therefore, no distinction between living-rooms and bedrooms, and living-rooms may be used as bedrooms.

Further calculations are made regarding the actual size of the rooms, namely :—

Where a room in a house has a floor area of :	Permitted No. of persons
(a) 110 sq. ft. or more	2
(b) 90 „ „ but less than 110	$1\frac{1}{2}$
(c) 70 „ „ „ „ 90	1
(d) 50 „ „ „ „ 70	$\frac{1}{2}$
(e) Under 50 sq. ft.	Nil

A child under 10 years of age is counted as a half person, and children under one year are not counted at all.

Approximate number of houses in the City... .. 64,200

Number of houses inspected (working class type) 59,424

Of the 59,424 houses inspected, 11,313 were re-inspected and each room measured as they appeared on the first census to be possibly overcrowded.

The following tables gives the result of the Survey :—

Number of houses NOT overcrowded	48,111
Number of border-line cases	7,774
Number of houses definitely OVERCROWDED	3,539
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/> 59,424 <hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>

With regard to the border-line cases, these will be subject to review at some future date as the age of the children increases.

STATE OF FAMILIES IN THE 59,424 HOUSES EXAMINED.

				Families NOT over- crowded	Families Over- crowded	TOTAL	Percent- age of over- crowded families
In Privately-owned houses ... ..	...	...	57,172	3,341	60,513	5.5
In Corporation houses ... ..	...	...	5,017	399	5,416	7.3
TOTAL FAMILIES ...			62,189	3,740	65,929	5.6	

HOUSES REQUIRED TO RE-HOUSE THE OVERCROWDED
FAMILIES ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD LAID DOWN BY
SECTION 37 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1930.

Of the 3,740 families shown to be overcrowded it is necessary to deduct those overcrowded families in Clearance Areas which will be re-housed in accordance with the five years' programme.

In the case of the remaining overcrowded families after allowing for existing vacant houses and for houses which, whilst vacated by large overcrowded families, can be utilised by smaller overcrowded families, it will be necessary to provide the following accommodation immediately :—

For families up to 4 persons (2 bedroomed houses) ...	601	houses
„ of 5½ to 7 persons (4 bedroomed houses) ...	48	„
„ of 7½ and upwards	618	„
	<hr/>	
TOTAL HOUSES REQUIRED	1,267	„

FAMILIES WITHOUT SEPARATE ACCOMMODATION NOT INCLUDED AS OVERCROWDED UNDER THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT STANDARD AND EXCLUDED FAMILIES IN SCHEDULED CLEARANCE AREAS :—

						Families
3,950 houses with 2 families in one house						7,900
214 „ „ 3 „ „ 						642
18 „ „ 4 „ „ 						72
2 „ „ 5 „ „ 						10
1 house „ 6 „ „ 						6
1 „ „ 7 „ „ 						7
<hr/>						
4,186 houses				Families ...		8,637
<hr/>						

There are 8,637 families in these 4,186 houses, and, allowing one family per house this leaves 4,451 families without separate accommodation, although they cannot be included as overcrowded under the present Government Standard.

RESULT OF HOUSING SURVEY—IN WARDS.

Ward	Over-crowded		Not Over-crowded		Totals		Percent-age of over-crowding	
1.	...	236	...	1,827	...	2,063	...	11.4
2.	...	175	...	1,501	...	1,676	...	10.4
3.	...	135	...	1,729	...	1,864	...	7.2
4.	...	117	...	1,296	...	1,413	...	8.2
5.	...	105	...	2,207	...	2,312	...	4.5
6.	...	167	...	1,567	...	1,734	...	9.6
7.	...	116	...	1,321	...	1,437	...	8.0
8.	...	152	...	1,440	...	1,592	...	9.5
9.	...	248	...	2,121	...	2,369	...	10.4
10.	...	136	...	2,017	...	2,153	...	6.3
11.	...	167	...	2,102	...	2,269	...	7.3
12.	...	96	...	1,756	...	1,852	...	5.1
13.	...	87	...	1,612	...	1,699	...	5.1
14.	...	46	...	1,641	...	1,687	...	2.7
15.	...	110	...	1,811	...	1,921	...	5.7
16.	...	80	...	2,215	...	2,295	...	3.4
17.	...	48	...	1,651	...	1,699	...	2.8
18.	...	65	...	1,750	...	1,815	...	3.5
19.	...	125	...	1,804	...	1,929	...	6.4
20.	...	73	...	1,558	...	1,631	...	4.4
21.	...	139	...	3,495	...	3,634	...	3.8
22.	...	36	...	2,052	...	2,088	...	1.7
23.	...	178	...	1,482	...	1,660	...	10.7
24.	...	148	...	1,967	...	2,115	...	6.9
25.	...	79	...	1,873	...	1,952	...	4.0
26.	...	164	...	3,692	...	3,856	...	4.2
27.	...	162	...	3,022	...	3,184	...	5.0
28.	...	149	...	3,376	...	3,525	...	4.2
TOTALS	...	3,539	...	55,885	...	59,424	...	5.9

BIRTHS.

There were 4,537 births registered and allotted to the City in 1935 giving a birth rate of 16.6 per 1,000 of the population.

The rate for the 121 large towns of England and Wales was 14.8 per thousand and for England and Wales 14.7.

The rate is 0.1 lower than in 1934.

The ratio of births of males to births of females during the year was 1,050 to 1,000. For the year 1934 the ratio was 1,045 males to 1,000 females.

Of the 4,537 children born, 2,324 were males and 2,213 were females. The number of births and birth rates for the various areas were as follows :—

Tunstall	...	...	502	Birth rate	19.4	per 1,000
Burslem	...	...	667	„	16.7	„
Hanley	...	...	1026	„	16.9	„
Stoke	...	...	706	„	15.6	„
Fenton	...	...	389	„	15.6	„
Longton	...	...	719	„	15.9	„
Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.			528	„	16.4	„

The birth rate was highest in Tunstall, and lowest in Stoke and Fenton.

The natural increase of population, that is, excess of births over deaths was 1,155. The previous year it was 1,372, a difference of 217 lives, the number of births registered being 42 less than in 1934, while the number of deaths was 175 more.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Of the total births, 149, or 3.28 per cent., were illegitimate.

Of the illegitimate births 85 were males and 64 were females.

STILL BIRTHS.

Under the Notification of Births Act, all still births must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. 274 were notified during the year under the Act, and of these 97 were attended by midwives, 106 by medical men, and 71 took place in an institution.

The number registered during the 12 months ending 31st December was 303, of which 33 were children of mothers from outside the City area.

Taking the number of still births that occurred in 1935 as 270, it is equal to 5.6 per cent. of the total births. In 1934 there were 262 still births, equal to 5.4 per cent.

TABLE 2.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1935 and previous years.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS			Total Deaths registered in the district		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the district			
		Un- corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non- residents registered in the district	of Resi- dents not registered in the district	Under 1 yr. of age		At all ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 net Births		
1926	275,600	6,035	5,976	21.7	3,621	13.1	279	94	607	101	3,436	12.5
1927	276,900	5,925	5,869	21.2	3,842	13.9	250	117	580	99	3,709	13.4
1928	279,700	5,604	5,490	19.6	3,455	12.4	299	120	475	87	3,276	11.7
1929	279,200	5,440	5,303	19.0	4,415	15.8	329	127	555	105	4,213	15.1
1930	279,200	5,698	5,551	19.9	3,459	12.4	284	100	390	70	3,275	11.7
1931	†276,639	5,355	5,202	18.8	3,820	13.9	308	120	520	100	3,632	13.1
1932	276,500	4,891	4,750	17.2	3,524	12.7	293	122	416	88	3,353	12.1
1933	275,100	4,574	4,459	16.2	3,765	13.7	308	105	397	89	3,562	12.9
1934	274,750	4,707	4,579	16.7	3,404	12.4	297	100	388	85	3,207	11.7
1935	274,100	4,667	4,537	16.6	3,518	12.8	346	110	376	83	3,382	12.3

Area of District in acres (land and inland water), 21,190.

†Population at Census, 1931.

TABLE 3.

Showing the number of Births, Birth Rate, number of Deaths, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate in each of the 28 Wards.

WARD			No. of Births registered	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths registered	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1	...	...	152	16.9	114	12.7	92
2	...	...	196	23.9	135	16.5	102
3	...	...	154	17.8	90	10.4	58
4	...	...	145	20.7	113	16.2	90
5	...	...	138	13.8	86	8.6	73
6	...	...	143	16.8	123	14.5	119
7	...	...	115	15.7	93	12.7	130
8	...	...	126	18.0	105	15.0	143
9	...	...	203	19.7	156	15.2	113
10	...	...	166	17.8	147	15.7	108
11	...	...	195	20.2	171	17.7	123
12	...	...	130	16.4	104	13.1	100
13	...	...	117	15.0	103	13.2	77
14	...	...	80	10.7	78	10.5	112
15	...	...	135	16.1	112	13.4	67
16	...	...	188	15.4	134	11.0	53
17	...	...	139	16.1	96	11.1	65
18	...	...	137	16.6	123	14.9	66
19	...	...	150	18.1	102	12.3	67
20	...	...	127	16.6	81	10.6	71
21	...	...	242	14.9	151	9.3	70
22	...	...	112	12.5	121	13.5	89
23	...	...	175	16.9	123	11.9	86
24	...	...	134	14.1	105	11.1	67
25	...	...	124	13.9	116	13.0	56
26	...	...	286	17.5	196	12.0	66
27	...	...	237	17.3	163	11.9	59
28	...	...	291	15.7	141	7.6	58
Whole City ...			4,537	16.6	3,382	12.3	83

TABLE 4.

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Infantile Mortality Rate for the whole City since Federation.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1910	32.5	17.1	149
1911	31.3	19.6	203
1912	31.2	15.9	128
1913	31.9	18.7	169
1914	31.6	17.4	144
1915	26.9	18.4	147
1916	23.9	16.8	126
1917	20.8	16.5	116
1918	22.3	20.3	111
1919	22.5	16.2	111
1920	30.9	12.8	98
1921	29.0	14.8	134
1922	25.9	14.3	115
1923	24.6	12.7	93
1924	23.7	13.5	101
1925	22.9	13.5	106
1926	21.7	12.5	101
1927	21.2	13.4	99
1928	19.6	11.7	87
1929	19.0	15.1	105
1930	19.9	11.7	70
1931	18.8	13.1	100
1932	17.2	12.1	88
1933	16.2	12.9	89
1934	16.7	11.7	85
1935	16.6	12.3	83

TABLE 5.—Vital Statistics compared with those of the 121 large Towns and England and Wales over a period of ten years, and the Natural Increase for Stoke-on-Trent.

	Death Rate			Birth Rate			Infantile Mortality Rate			Natural Increase in Population, Stoke-on-Trent
	Stoke-on-Trent	121 Large Towns	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	121 Large Towns	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	121 Large Towns	England and Wales	
1926	13.1	11.6	11.6	21.7	18.2	17.8	101	73	70	2540
1927	13.4	12.2	12.3	21.2	17.1	16.7	99	71	69	2160
1928	11.7	11.6	11.7	19.6	16.9	16.7	87	70	65	2220
1929	15.1	13.7	13.4	19.0	16.6	16.3	105	79	74	1090
1930	11.7	11.5	11.4	19.9	16.6	16.3	70	64	60	2276
1931	13.1	12.3	12.3	18.8	16.0	15.8	100	71	66	1570
1932	12.1	11.8	12.0	17.2	15.4	15.3	88	68	65	1397
1933	12.9	12.2	12.3	16.2	14.4	14.4	89	67	64	897
1934	11.7	11.8	11.8	16.7	14.7	14.8	85	63	59	1362
1935	12.3	11.8	11.7	16.6	14.8	14.7	83	62	57	1155

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in the City during the year 1935 was 3,518. This gives a death rate of 12.8 per 1,000 of the population. Of the total deaths, 1,640 occurred in public institutions in the district. If the deaths of non-residents which occurred in the district be excluded and the deaths of residents which occurred beyond the district be included the nett deaths belonging to the district is 3,382 (1,779 males and 1,603 females), and the death rate 12.3 per 1,000.

The death rate for the 121 large towns of England and Wales was 11.8 per 1,000, and for the whole of England and Wales, 11.7

The death rate of 12.3 per 1,000 was 0.6 higher than that of 1934.

The death rate for the 121 large towns of England and Wales was 0.1 lower in 1935 than 1934.

The birth rate is lowest in the Stoke and Fenton districts and highest in the Tunstall district. The death rate is lowest in Smallthorne, Norton and Bucknall, and highest in Hanley.

The number of deaths and the death rates in each of the districts of the City were as follows :—

			No. of Deaths	Death Rate
Tunstall	...	...	339	13.1
Burslem	...	...	520	13.0
Hanley	...	...	871	14.3
Stoke ...	...	...	504	11.1
Fenton	...	...	304	12.2
Longton	...	...	540	11.9
Smallthorne, Bucknall, Norton, etc.	...	...	304	9.4

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

						1935	1934
Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	288	282
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including							
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	159	198
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	107	103
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	274	255
Organic Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	916	778
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	353	359
Violence	...	...	...	...	...	145	142
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	53	62
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	115	125
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	76	42

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

						1935	1934
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	13	6
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	34	7
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	0	42
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	47	55

The death rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases was 0.35 per 1,000 of the population, compared to 0.44 per 1,000 in 1934. The Diarrhoea death rate accounts for 0.17 per 1,000 compared to 0.20 in 1934.

The following table shows the death rate from the principal Zymotic Diseases compared with the death rate of the 121 large towns :—

			121
		Stoke-on-Trent	Large Towns
		1935	1935
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) per 1,000 births		10.36	7.90
Measles per 1,000 of population		0.00	0.04
Diphtheria	„ „	0.048	0.09
Scarlet Fever	„ „	0.007	0.01
Whooping Cough	„ „	0.12	0.04
Enteric Fever	„ „	0.00	0.00

Of the 3,382 deaths in the City, 7 or 0.21 per cent. were not certified either by a registered medical practitioner or by a coroner.

TABLE 6.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year 1935.

Causes of Death	Tunstall	Burslem	Hanley	Stoke	Fenton	Longton	Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall etc. (Wards 27 & 28)	Net Deaths at the subjoined Ages of " Residents " whether occurring within or without the District									Total Deaths whether of 'Residents' or "Non- Residents" in Institu- tions in the district
								All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
All Causes { Certified ...	339	520	867	504	303	538	304	3375	371	64	62	106	136	360	1010	1266	1640
{ Uncertified	—	—	4	—	1	2	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Whooping Cough ...	3	6	10	9	—	2	4	34	19	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	15
Diphtheria ...	—	3	4	3	—	1	2	13	1	—	3	9	—	—	—	—	7
Influenza ...	6	6	19	11	18	11	5	76	11	2	—	2	4	5	27	25	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	5	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	2
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	1	5	2	2	1	2	14	2	4	3	2	2	—	1	—	13
Tuberculosis of Respira- tory System ...	27	48	60	30	21	38	20	244	1	3	—	3	38	89	95	15	105
Other Tuberculosis Diseases ...	2	9	11	10	3	8	1	44	6	4	1	8	8	11	6	—	31
Syphilis ...	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	3
General Paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis...	—	—	3	2	—	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	42	51	76	56	33	61	33	352	—	—	—	1	2	22	179	148	186
Diabetes ...	1	3	4	5	2	4	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	8	11
Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c. ...	23	25	49	25	19	34	14	189	—	—	—	—	1	9	73	106	80
Heart Disease ...	69	136	245	141	75	159	91	916	—	1	3	14	18	49	300	531	297
Aneurysm ...	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
Other Circulatory Diseases	16	18	24	14	14	10	11	107	—	—	—	1	—	2	25	79	51
Bronchitis ...	12	14	22	16	17	19	7	107	16	3	1	2	—	6	24	55	9
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	24	46	82	34	17	45	26	274	72	22	23	8	6	38	65	40	137
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	10	9	10	5	7	9	4	54	—	1	—	—	1	6	29	17	19
Peptic Ulcer ...	1	—	4	4	—	2	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	2	26
Diarrhoea, etc. ...	5	10	8	6	3	11	4	47	42	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Appendicitis ...	2	3	5	4	2	5	1	22	—	—	—	4	2	7	3	6	38
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	—	1	2	3	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	4
Other Diseases of the Liver	1	1	5	—	—	2	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	5	6
Other Digestive Diseases	5	9	16	11	7	7	5	60	5	—	—	5	1	7	17	25	48
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	9	15	30	28	12	14	7	115	—	—	1	1	3	18	45	47	70
Puerperal Sepsis ...	2	—	4	1	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	9
Other Puerperal causes...	1	1	4	—	1	5	1	13	—	—	—	—	6	6	1	—	12
Congenital Debility, Mal- formation, Premature Birth ...	19	29	50	15	10	21	15	159	156	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	78
Senility ...	14	12	33	19	4	13	9	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	101	67
Suicide ...	3	5	9	5	4	7	5	38	—	—	—	—	2	10	22	4	7
Other Deaths from Violence ...	9	21	35	12	4	16	10	107	—	1	10	16	20	23	14	23	95
Other Defined Diseases...	30	34	38	31	25	28	25	211	41	6	12	27	19	34	48	24	179
Causes ill-defined or un- known ...	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
TOTALS ...	339	520	871	504	304	540	304	3382	376	64	62	106	136	360	1010	1268	1640

POOR LAW RELIEF.

The Public Assistance Officer has kindly supplied the following returns with reference to Public Assistance Relief for the parishes in the City of Stoke-on-Trent.

TOTAL COST OF OUT-DOOR RELIEF—

For year ending 31st March, 1935...	...	...	£117,283
Number of persons in receipt of out-door relief on 31st March, 1935 ...	...	...	7,841
No. of persons in receipt of out-door relief on 31st March, 1935 ...	...	...	1,079

TOTAL COST OF IN-DOOR RELIEF.

In-maintenance (including cost of Provisions, Clothing, Heating, Lighting, Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances, and other necessities, Buildings and Repairs, Furniture and Property, Rates, Loan Charges and Salaries), after deducting income—

For year ending 31st March, 1935...	...	...	£137,215
Number of persons relieved in the Institution on 31st March, 1935 ...	...	...	1,584

GRATUITOUS MEDICAL RELIEF.

NORTH STAFFS. ROYAL INFIRMARY. NUMBER OF BEDS, 356.

Number of Civilian In-Patients treated annually during the past five years :—

1930-31	...	5,443
1931-32	...	5,896
1932-33	...	6,158
1933-34	...	6,240
1934-35	...	6,446

The number of Out-Patients for the year ending 31st October, 1935, was 32,913, as compared with 30,119 for the year ending 31st October, 1934.

In addition to the North Staffs. Royal Infirmary, there are two other Voluntary General Hospitals in the area, viz. : Haywood Memorial Hospital, Burslem, and the Longton Cottage Hospital. The Haywood Hospital has 54 beds and 14 cots for In-Patients, and an Out-Patient Department. The Longton Cottage Hospital has 40 beds for In-Patients, and an Out-Patient Department.

There is also a Special Institution in connection with the North Staffordshire Cripples' Aid Society for dealing with Orthopaedic cases, including cases of surgical Tuberculosis.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are in the City 62,420 water closets, but of these 6,683 are waste water closets. There are 225 pail closets and 1,688 cesspit closets or privies.

SCAVENGING.

The following table gives the sanitary accommodation of the houses in the City in certain years :—

	1921	1922 Extended Area	1934	1935
Number of houses, including new houses and deducting demolitions...	49,034 (Census approx.)	55,000	63,117	64,200
Number of water closets	23,480	25,668	54,402	55,546
Number of Privies	2,635	4,998	1,689	1,688
Number of pail closets... ..	907	1,540	225	225
Number of hand-flushed closets ...	13,801	14,826	191	191
Number of waste-water closets ...	7,020	7,080	6,746	6,683
Number of ashbins	32,864	37,945	64,434	65,517

All the remaining hand-flushed closets are in districts which are scheduled as clearance areas or isolated.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

It is pleasing to record that occupiers of premises are becoming increasingly aware of the value of the services provided by the Cleansing Department.

There is evidence that the high standard of regularity and the hygienic methods of collection which have been introduced, are now expected, as the requirements of such a service.

The development of housing sites towards the extremities of the City ; the demolition of property in town centres and the transference of the residents to the new sites has considerably increased the distances and range of many refuse collection units, *e.g.*, Sandon Road area, Meir, Longton. The provision of disposal points within reasonable distance of these new districts is now a pressing need.

During the year the accessories of the Central Mechanical Repair Shop were further augmented by the installation of machine tools. These have made it possible to deal more efficiently and promptly with repairs to the fleet of mechanical vehicles.

The merits of up-to-date refuse collection vehicles were examined as they appeared on the market, and this culminated in the purchase of a rear loading moving floor vehicle, which was put into service in September.

The totals of refuse collected are as follows :—

Dry refuse (dwelling-houses and shops)	60,960 tons
Nightsoil	4,064 „

This involved the making of 3,459,508 visits to premises.

Traders in the City delivered for disposal 925 tons of refuse produced in the course of their businesses.

The average weight of dry refuse collected by the department during the twelve months was 18.33.cwts. per premises. This represents 198.56 tons per day for each department working day for the whole City, or 12.97 cwts. per thousand persons per day (365 days per year).

The total nett cost of refuse collection and disposal for 1935 was £38,436 or :—

£139 17s. 10d. per 1,000 population per annum.

£557 14s. 8d. per 1,000 premises per annum.

These figures may be expressed as follows :—

			Cost per person per week	Cost per house or premises per week
			d.	d.
Refuse Collection	...	...	.499	2.059
Refuse Disposal	...	...	.147	0.607
Total	...	...	.646	2.666

The comparative tonnage and collection and disposal cost figures for the last six years are :—

Year	Total Re- fuse Collec- ted (Tons)	Cost per 1000 Premises	Cost per 1000 Pop.	No. of New Houses	Nett Cost Rate in £	Total Nett Cost
1930 ...	69,991	£ 721	£ 155	729	9.38	£ 43,317
1931 ...	71,230	701	150	960	10.99	42,091
1932 ...	70,838	687	150	1,044	10.84	41,637
1933 ...	67,809	650	145	1,421	10.29	40,055
1934 ...	65,891	617	141	1,665	9.7	38,876
1935 ...	65,024	578	140	1,524	9.0	38,436

The personnel engaged upon refuse collection and disposal were :—

Refuse Collection	...	142
Refuse Disposal	...	47

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The disposal of Refuse by Controlled Tipping was successfully carried out ; 87.6 per cent. of the total weight of refuse being dealt with by this method. Last year the percentage of the tonnage was 83.66.

The policy of purchasing land for tipping purposes has been carried a stage further, negotiations having been commenced for the acquisition of large areas of land at Sprink Bank, Burslem, and Sideway, Stoke.

Controlled Tipping Disposal points were at :—

Michelin Sports Ground, Stoke.
 Berryhill, Fenton.
 Abbey Hulton School Playing Field.
 Sytch, Liverpool Road, Burslem.
 Cocknage, Longton.
 Finney Gardens, Hanley.
 Hanley Destructor Works.
 St. Joseph's College, Oakhill.
 Sideway, Stoke-on-Trent.
 Adderley Green, Longton.
 Old Bed of River Trent, Stoke.
 Whieldon Road, Stoke.
 Federation Road, Burslem.

Of these the following have been completed.

Abbey Hulton School Playing Field...	3,021 tons
Sytch, Liverpool Road, Burslem ...	93,444 „
Michelin Sports Ground, Stoke ...	6,762 „
Adderley Green, Longton ...	420 „
Old Bed of River Trent, Stoke ...	1,526 „
Finney Gardens, Hanley ...	3,668 „
Whieldon Road, Stoke ...	1,295 „

During the year there were 54,219 tons disposed of at the above-mentioned places, at an all-in average cost of 1/4.41d. per ton.

Incineration of refuse was carried out to the extent of 7,382 tons at the Hanley Destructor Works, which produces the steam required for the Offal and Waste Eliminator Plants. These plants deal with the Slaughterhouse Offal, Waste Fish, and condemned Meat of the City, producing Feeding Meals and Fertiliser.

STREET CLEANSING.

Another fairly mild winter was experienced in 1934-35, there being very little snow to deal with, and as a consequence the expenditure on snow removal was low.

Bye-laws prohibiting the littering or fouling of streets are now in force, and there have been several prosecutions.

To assist in keeping litter from the streets 600 receptacles have been fitted to lamps and bus stops throughout the City, by the Corporation.

The development of large housing sites has resulted in an increase in street mileage of 12½ miles as compared with last year.

The attention given to streets is shown by the following :—

Cleansing daily	...	...	...	31½ miles
Three times per week	...	...	...	7 „
Twice per week	...	...	...	60 „
Once per week	...	...	...	122½ „
Less than once per week...	...	...	...	9 „
Total				230 miles

The costs for all branches of the Street Cleansing Services for the past four years are :—

					Total Nett Cost	Cost per 1,000 pop.	Nett Cost Rate in £
					£	£ s. d.	d.
1932	Sweeping and Watering	...	...	...	23,048	83 6 5	6.00
1933	„ „ „	...	...	...	22,010	79 12 0	5.65
1934	„ „ „	...	...	...	22,676	82 8 7	5.70
1935	„ „ „	...	...	...	22,218	80 17 4	5.2
1932	Gully Cleansing	...	...	...	3,143	11 7 3	0.82
1933	„ „ „	...	...	...	2,657	9 12 0	0.68
1934	„ „ „	...	...	...	2,405	8 14 10	0.60
1935	„ „ „	...	...	...	2,341	8 10 5	0.5
1932	Snow Removal	...	...	...	287	1 0 9	0.07
1933	„ „ „	...	...	...	2,109	7 13 0	0.54
1934	„ „ „	...	...	...	196	14 3	0.05
1935	„ „ „	...	...	...	223	16 3	0.05

There were 131,037 street and back passage gully cleansings during the period.

The two mechanical gully emptiers used 423,700 gallons of water for the re-sealing of gullies, and 512,060 gallons were required for street washing and sprinkling.

The number of workmen regularly employed on the Street Cleansing work of the department was 140.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

During the year 1935, 20,832 nuisances were dealt with, compared with 22,850 in 1934.

Table of premises visited and of re-visits made :—

Houses completed examined on account of—

Infectious diseases	...	...	...	1,670
Alleged nuisances...	...	...	...	331
House inspection	...	...	...	25

Houses in which examinations were made in relation to—					
Occupants	...	...	...	...	118
Drainage	...	...	...	...	30
Structure	...	...	...	...	1
Total number of above houses	...	...	...	...	2,175
Total number of above houses in which defects were found	...	...	...	...	701
Number of defects in above houses	...	...	...	...	4,168
Premises visited for other reasons than those set out above	...	...	...	...	12,492
Revisits to infectious disease	...	...	...	...	962
Revisits to nuisances	...	...	...	...	25,348

Table of sanitary defects found :—

Houses dirty	...	...	...	...	136
„ overcrowded	...	...	...	...	118
„ damp or dilapidated	...	...	...	...	12,415
„ badly lighted or ventilated	...	...	...	...	931
Drainage defective	...	...	...	...	238
„ no disconnection	...	...	...	...	—
„ want of	...	...	...	...	157
„ stopped	...	...	...	...	841
Sinks defective or required	...	...	...	...	372
Bath, lavatory and sink waste pipes untrapped	...	...	...	...	6
Other drainage defects	...	...	...	...	648
Privies defective	...	...	...	...	18
Additional closets required	...	...	...	...	9
Defects in W.C.'s	...	...	...	...	1,093
W.C.'s without flush	...	...	...	...	26
Waste water-closets defective	...	...	...	...	41
Ashbins required	...	...	...	...	1,545
Outbuildings—defects	...	...	...	...	787
Paving	...	...	...	...	1,118
Houses without water supply	...	...	...	...	65
Other house nuisances	...	...	...	...	818
Accumulations dealt with	...	...	...	...	209
Manure Receptacles	...	...	...	...	—
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	41
Insanitary and Indecent Urinals	...	...	...	...	0
Other outside nuisances	...	...	...	...	340
Total					21,972

The number of Statutory Notices served during the year was 7,421.

Complaints.

During the year 5,291 complaints were received, 1,152 at the office, and 4,139 by the District Inspectors—536 of the total were unfounded.

Included in the total of 1,152 are 423 referred from the Health Visitors and Tuberculosis Nurses.

The following matters brought to the notice of the Department during the year were referred to the City Surveyor :—

Dangerous structures	...	...	10
Stopped sewers	...	...	2
Defective street paving	...	...	6
Other matters	...	...	167
			185

Complaints were received with regard to 118 cases of overcrowding. These were investigated and the fact of overcrowding was established. In 60 of these the overcrowding was subsequently remedied.

Inspection of Drainage Work.

New Drains inspected	...	...	239
Re-visits while work in progress...	...	...	295
Drains inspected after reconstruction	...	...	268
Re-visits while work in progress	...	...	441
Other visits on account of drainage work	...	...	596

Voluntary Conversion of Privies, etc.

Privies converted	...	...	1
Pails converted	...	...	—
Waste water-closets converted	...	...	59
Hand-flushed closets converted	...	...	—

Conversion of Privies, etc.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907.

Nothing was done during the year in connection with this scheme, the work being held in abeyance pending the provision of the main and branch sewers in the Eastern Valley.

Work carried out during year under Section 49, Public Health Act (Amendment) Act, 1907. Provision of sinks, drainage, etc., to dwelling-houses.

District where provided					Additional sinks	New drainage provided to sinks
Tunstall	...	...	...	...	69	52
Smallthorne	...	...	...	...	8	9
Hanley ...	...	...	...	...	88	25
Bucknall	...	...	...	...	26	3
Stoke ...	...	...	...	...	21	13
Longton	...	...	...	...	48	27
Burslem	...	...	...	...	38	45
Fenton ...	...	...	...	...	39	5
TOTAL					337	179

Legal Proceedings.

- (1) There were six summonses taken out to enforce the compliance of notices.

	£	s.	d.
In all cases the Court made the necessary Order and imposed costs and fines	2	19	0

- (2) The Department obtained Contracts to carry out works to abate nuisances after the service of notices which were not complied with by the owners. The total amount of which was 19 15 3

Ashbins.

During the year 1,170 notices were served on owners requiring them to provide sufficient ashes accommodation. In many cases, on the expiration of the time stated in the notices, it was found that bins had not been provided, the Corporation delivered them and the owners were charged with the cost.

The number thus delivered during the year was 895.

Shops Act, 1934 (Section 10).

Section 10 of this Act, which deals with heating, lighting, ventilation, sanitation, washing and meals facilities in shops, warehouses, etc., where there are employees, was brought into operation during the year.

Byelaws are in force in the City with respect to :—

- New Streets and Buildings ;
- Slaughterhouses ;
- Nuisances ;
- Common Lodging Houses ;
- Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops ;
- Public Conveniences ;
- Houses Let in Lodgings ;
- Offensive Trades ;
- Removal of Offensive and Noxious Matters ;
- Inspection of Meat.

Offensive Trades.

There are in the area :—

- Two Knacker's Yards ;
- Three Skin Markets ;
- Several Bone Burning Works ;
- Several Marine Stores, Tripe Boilers, and Gut Scrapers ;
- One Fat Melter ;
- A large number of Fish Fryers.

A list of Offensive Trades has been scheduled by the Authority and Byelaws are in force for their control.

The list of Scheduled Trades is as follows:—Fish friers, tripe boilers ; dealers in rags, bones, fat, animal skin or other like matter in an offensive condition ; manure manufacturers ; brick burners, gut scrapers, bone burners, tanners, leather dressers, fat melters or fat extractors, glue makers, size makers (except Potters' sizes) and blood driers.

GUT SCRAPING.

There are three premises specially used for Gut Scraping. Under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, Gut Scraping is prohibited in slaughterhouses ; two complaints have been received, but were remedied.

KNACKER'S YARD.

There are two Knacker's Yards ; three complaints were received of nuisances at these premises.

SKIN YARDS.

There are three Skin Yards ; one at Cross Street, Stoke, one at Milton, and one at Mollart Street, Hanley. Three complaints were received of nuisances at these premises. One of the Skin Yards is situated in a congested area and is very unsatisfactory.

FAT MELTING (EDIBLE).

This trade is carried on on a large scale and in a satisfactory manner at the Public Abattoir, Hanley. Up-to-date machinery is installed and no complaints have been received of any nuisance arising.

TRIPE BOILING.

There are many tripe shops in the City, but in most cases the tripe is bought ready cleaned. The greater part of the tripe cleaned in the City is dealt with at eight establishments. Two complaints were received as to a nuisance arising. Some of the premises are unsatisfactory.

MARINE STORES.

There are eight Marine Stores. Lead, metal, rags, bones and bottles are the chief materials dealt with. These premises have been periodically inspected and found to be in a fairly satisfactory condition. The total number of inspections was 16.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

During the year in five instances, permission was given for premises to be used for the purposes of fish frying. 613 visits have been made to the premises used for this purpose. 40 defects were found and 18 dealt with. The condition of the utensils, pans, etc., was generally found to be satisfactory. The Authorities do not now permit a room in an ordinary working class dwelling-house to be converted into a fried fish shop. The number of premises in the City used for the purpose of fish frying is 264, 59 of which are licensed. Five premises discontinued frying.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are nine common lodging houses in the City. During the year 478 inspections of common lodging houses were made by day. Eight notices were served for the rectifying of minor offences ; they were all complied with.

The nine lodging houses are registered for the accommodation of 349 persons per night. There were, according to the returns sent in, 90,272 persons accommodated during the year, as compared with 73,791 in 1934. One lodging house in Burslem was demolished during the year under a Clearance Order.

The premises are in the majority of cases old houses adapted for the purpose and some of the buildings are in a very poor condition.

Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are now on the register 205 houses. 2,524 inspections were made during the year. Three hundred and four defects were found ; these have since received attention.

SMOKE NUISANCES.

For the abatement of smoke nuisances 496 time observations of half-an-hour have been taken of boiler chimneys during the year, as compared with 600 in the previous year. In addition, seventeen hourly observations have been taken.

Forty-eight complaints have been received during the year and investigated.

Two hundred notices have been served for the abatement of smoke nuisances.

Warnings have been given in 152 instances.

One hundred and ninety-five visits have been made to Brick, Tile and Marl Works and twenty-six visits to Collieries, and the Managers and Firemen interviewed.

Of the 496 half-hour observations taken, 240 showed black smoke emitted for four minutes or more during the half-hour. The number of observations showing no black smoke was 70.

The number of observations where black smoke was emitted but did not exceed the time limit was 186.

OBSERVATIONS.	1935	1934
Boiler Stack	496	600
Oven Stack	340	271
Kiln	132	130
INSPECTION OF—		
Boilers	711	765

Ovens	...	...	...	...	...	...	484	487
Kilns	...	...	...	...	...	...	394	407
Interviews with owners or occupiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	747	843
Interviews with Engineers and Firemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	1105	1288
Warnings given	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	263
Preliminary notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	87
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	99
Improvements effected	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	117
Re-inspection of premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	436	472
DEMONSTRATIONS IN FIRING								
Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
Kilns	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Ovens	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Reports for non-abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
Special reports submitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	18
Visits for other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	763	709
Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	—
Orders for abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	—

Two hundred and forty-six additional inspections were made by the District Sanitary Inspectors during the year.

The following is a summary of the alterations made and appliances fitted in order to prevent the emission of excessive quantities of smoke:—

	1935	1934
Air tubes fitted	3	5
Boilers provided	3	4
Flues cleaned	28	43
Improvement in Fuel	14	19
Improvement in Firing	19	23
Mirrors fixed or replaced	6	8
New Boiler Stacks	—	1
Patent Grates provided	10	3
Patent Bars fitted in Sets	24	45
Patent Furnaces provided	7	8
Smoke Consumers fitted	39	16
Steam Jets provided	17	13
Repairs to Boilers, Boiler Furnaces, Engines, Brick-work, Economisers, Kiln Furnaces, Ovens, Stacks, Flues and Ventilators	39	93
Induced Draught Fan fitted	5	4
Oil Engine or Motor installed	4	2

The following is a summary of the results of the half-hour observations taken of Boiler chimneys :—

Number of chimneys observed	...	...	...	1935	1934
				194	189
Number of observations taken	...	...	...	496	600
Average number of observations taken per chimney				2.55	3.17

RESULTS OF OBSERVATIONS :—

	Black	Moderate	None
Total amount of smoke in minutes	2060.0	6061.5	6738.5
Average amount of smoke in minutes	4.15	12.22	13.63

OVENS AND KILNS.

During the year 132 timed observations have been made of kilns and 340 of ovens. Fifty-five letters were sent in connection with these observations.

Two hundred and eighteen interviews have been held with kiln firemen, 323 with oven firemen, and 126 with other oddmen and assistants.

Grit Nuisance.

Eleven complaints have been received during the year and dealt with.

Fifty-six observations have been made of chimneys emitting grit.

Six notices have been served for the abatement of nuisances from grit, and in one instance it has been necessary to report for proceedings.

In most instances alterations have been made to the various plants, and steps taken to eliminate the nuisance.

In one instance it is reported that the firm has spent £2,000 in providing plant to prevent the emission of grit from the boiler chimneys.

Two hundred and seventy-six visits have been made to premises in connection with the grit nuisance.

Eighty-three visits have been made to premises for nuisances from fumes, seven inefficient silencers and other noise, and 95 visits for other nuisances.

The 48 complaints referred to were :—

Grit and Smoke	...	...	...	31
Fumes	...	...	...	8
Dust	...	...	...	5
Noise and Vibration	...	...	...	4

Prosecutions.

Seven cases have been reported for prosecution. Proceedings before the Court have been ordered in all cases. In three instances Orders were made for abatement within three months. In two instances Orders

were made for abatement within two months, another Order was made for abatement within one month, and an Order for abatement forthwith was made in another instance.

In none of the cases has it been necessary to report for non-compliance of the Order.

One of the Orders made applied to ovens and kilns on a brick and tile works.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Order, 1919.

The Rat Catcher made the following inspections during the year. The number of visits paid to various premises was as follows :—

Sewage Works	...	...	...	...	22
Factories and Warehouses	...	...	...	...	782
Farms, Stables and Gardens	...	...	...	...	12
Shops and Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	381
Dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	74
Collieries and Ironworks	...	...	...	...	30
Hotels and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	58
Schools, Hospitals, etc.	...	...	...	...	156
Tips	...	...	...	...	48
Picture Palaces	...	...	...	...	170
Market Halls and Town Yards	...	...	...	...	141
Garages	...	...	...	...	42
Offices	...	...	...	...	66
					<hr/>
					1982

The number of rats known to have been killed during the year, and the methods employed were as follows :—

Poisons	...	...	...	...	...	27974
Dogs	...	...	...	...	...	2
Traps	...	...	...	...	...	58
Sprays	...	...	...	...	...	—
						<hr/>
						28034

During the year £176 12s. od. was charged by the Corporation to various owners of premises for work done by the Rat Catcher.

Methods of Dealing with Infested Premises.

POISONS USED :—

1. Phosphorus Preparations. Harrisons has been used with good results.
2. BARIUM CARBONATE (Commercial).
 - (a) Made up in paste. Fair results.
 - (b) Mixed with castor sugar, oatmeal and salt, used dry and wrapped up in tissue paper. Not very successful.

3. RED SQUILL BISCUITS. Very good results.
4. RAT LIME. Successfully used in private houses, etc., for mice, but not suitable for rats in China and Earthenware Factories on account of heat.
5. STRYCHNINE.

This poison is too deadly for general use, but put in safe places very effective when between butter puff biscuits.

In many instances drains have been relayed and rooms rat-proofed with effective results.

6. TRAPPING.

Steel and wire traps have been used with success where it was inadvisable to lay poisons.

INFESTED PREMISES.

The premises found to be most infested with rats are Food Stores, Factories and Institutions.

Schools.

The Medical Officer of Health is the School Medical Officer, and a separate Report is published.

A special detailed inspection was made of all Schools during the year with regard to the general sanitary condition, and a report was submitted to the Education Authority and to the Architectural Department. Extensive alterations to the lavatories have been put in hand to many of the schools. 156 visits made, 1,041 defects.

School Closure.

No schools were closed on account of the presence of infectious diseases.

Sanitary Condition of Theatres, Music Halls, etc.

There are thirty-two picture palaces and theatres. These premises were inspected periodically and 25 minor defects found were immediately remedied by the managers.

Distribution of Lime and Lime Brushes.

Facilities exist throughout the district for the free distribution of lime and the loan of whitewash brushes for the cleansing of houses where this is desirable ; this has assisted in obtaining a higher standard of cleanliness in the poorer class of houses.

Public Urinals.

The whole of the public urinals were systematically inspected. They were found to be in a fairly satisfactory condition.

MILK SUPPLY.

The number of purveyors of milk registered under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, is 748, as compared with 658 last year. The number of visits paid was 906.

Cowsheds.

The number of cowsheds on the register is 318. Visits paid, 1,096. The number of dairies on the register, 163. Visits paid, 647.

All the sheds have been limewashed at least twice during the year.

Repairs have been carried out at a number of cowsheds during the past year and many improvements made.

The approximate number of milking cows throughout the City is 1,949, as compared with 1,783 in the previous year.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The number of Samples taken for analysis by the Public Analyst during the year was 787.

Table giving number of Samples, etc.

Total Number of Samples submitted for Analysis				Formal	Informal	Result of Analysis	
						Genuine	Non- Genuine
3	Aspirin Tablets, B.P....	...	...	2	I	3	—
2	Almonds, Ground	...	...	2	—	2	—
I	Almonds, Essence of	...	...	—	I	I	—
29	Butter	...	...	23	6	29	—
8	Brawn	...	...	8	—	8	—
I	Beeswax	...	...	—	I	I	—
I	Bread, Milk	...	...	—	I	I	—
2	Bismuthated Magnesia Tablets	...	...	—	2	2	—
I	Brisling, in pure Olive Oil	...	...	—	I	I	—
8	Barley, Pearl	...	...	7	I	8	—
2	Beef Dripping...	...	...	—	2	2	—
2	Boric Acid Powder, B.P.	...	...	—	2	2	—
I	Banana Curd	...	...	—	I	I	—
2	Beef Suet and Rice Flour	...	...	—	2	2	—
I	Baking Powder	...	...	I	—	I	—
3	Cheese, Lemon	...	...	2	I	3	—
9	Cheese, Cheshire	...	...	7	2	9	—
I	Cheese, Full Cream	...	...	I	—	I	—
I	Cheese, Cheddar	...	...	—	I	I	—
I	Cheese, Gorgonzola	...	...	—	I	I	—
I	Camphor	...	...	—	I	I	—
7	Coffee	...	...	—	7	7	—
I	Coffee and Chicory Extract...	...	...	—	I	I	—
5	Corn Flour	...	...	2	3	5	—
3	Cocoa Soluble	...	...	—	3	3	—
96	Totals carried forward	...	...	55	4I	96	—

Table giving Number of Samples, etc.—Continued.

Total Number of Samples submitted for Analysis				Formal	Informal	Result of Analysis	
						Genuine	Non- Genuine
96	Totals brought forward ...			55	41	96	—
2	Currants	...	...	2	—	2	—
2	Chicken and Ham Roll	...	...	2	—	2	—
2	Chemical Food, Parish's	...	...	2	—	1	1
7	Cream	...	...	1	6	7	—
2	Cream of Tartar	...	...	—	2	2	—
3	Cinnamon, Ground	...	...	—	3	3	—
1	Cordial Lime Juice	...	...	1	—	1	—
3	Custard Powder	...	...	—	3	3	—
1	Chocolate Eggs	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Crumpets, Buttered	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Citric Acid	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Crab Paste	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Cloves, Ground	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Cherries, Glace	...	...	1	—	1	—
1	Cokernut, Dessicated...	...	...	1	—	1	—
1	Carraway Seeds	...	...	—	1	1	—
2	Cakes, Fairy	...	...	1	1	2	—
7	„ Fish	...	...	4	3	4	3
1	„ Real Cream	...	...	—	1	1	—
6	Candied Lemon Peel	...	...	6	—	6	—
1	Damsons, Tinned	...	...	1	—	1	—
5	Ducks, Savoury	...	...	4	1	5	—
1	Date Loaf	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Embrocation	...	...	—	1	1	—
8	Flour, Self Raising	...	...	8	—	8	—
1	Figs, Compound Syrup of	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Fat Mutton, Green colour	...	...	—	1	1	non-metallic n'n-bacterial
4	Glycerine	...	...	4	—	4	—
2	Ginger, Lump	...	...	—	2	2	—
1	„ Ground	...	...	—	1	1	—
5	Gin	...	...	1	4	4	1
1	Grape Juice, non-alcoholic	...	...	1	—	1	—
1	Grape Fruit Curd	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Honey	...	...	—	1	1	—
2	Iodine, Tincture of	...	...	—	2	2	—
1	„ Methylated	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	„ Ointment	...	...	—	1	—	1
3	Jam, Raspberry and Goose- berry	...	...	3	—	3	—
1	„ Raspberry	...	...	—	1	1	—
3	„ Damson	...	...	3	—	3	—
1	„ Plum	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	„ Apple and Strawberry...	...	...	1	—	1	—
1	„ Strawberry	...	...	1	—	1	—
6	„ Black Currant	...	...	1	5	4	2
2	Jelly, Table	...	...	—	2	2	—
1	„ Crab Apple	...	...	—	1	1	—
198	Totals carried forward ...			104	94	190	8

Table giving Number of Samples, etc.—*Continued.*

Total Number of Samples submitted for Analysis					Formal	Informal	Result of Analysis	
							Genuine	Non-Genuine
198	Totals brought forward	...			104	94	190	8
17	Lard				14	3	17	—
1	Lysol, B.P.				—	1	1	—
2	Liquorice, Powder Compound				2	—	2	—
1	„ Real Spanish				—	1	1	—
1	Lemon Squash, natural				1	—	1	—
1	Loganberries, Tinned...				1	—	1	—
5	Marmalade				4	1	5	—
2	Magnesia Carbonate, Light				2	—	2	—
3	Mincemeat				3	—	3	—
4	Mint, dried				3	1	4	—
4	Margarine				4	—	4	—
1	Mustard Compound				—	1	1	—
343	Milk				337	6	324	19
8	„ Appeal to Cow				8	—	6	2
9	„ Pasteurised				2	7	9	—
3	„ Condensed, Machine							
	Skimmed				—	3	3	—
1	„ Condensed Full Cream				—	1	1	—
1	„ Grade “A”				—	1	1	—
1	„ Dried				—	1	—	1
1	Nitre, Sweet Spirit of				1	—	—	1
1	Nutmegs, Ground				—	1	1	—
6	Oatmeal				5	1	6	—
3	Oil, Olive				2	1	3	—
3	„ Castor				3	—	3	—
1	„ Camphorated				1	—	1	—
3	„ Eucalyptus				—	3	3	—
2	„ Peach Kernel				1	1	1	1
2	„ Almond				—	2	2	—
1	„ Mustard				—	1	1	—
1	„ Sesaine				—	1	—	1
4	Ointment, Zinc				—	4	4	—
1	„ Boric				—	1	1	—
1	Orange Squash				1	—	1	—
1	„ Juice, Tinned				—	1	1	—
12	Pepper				12	—	12	—
9	Peas, Tinned				8	1	9	—
1	Pears, Dried				1	—	1	—
1	Pudding Mixture				—	1	1	—
2	Prawns... ..				—	2	2	—
2	Paraffin, Liquid				1	1	2	—
1	Paregoric				—	1	1	—
3	Rice				3	—	3	—
3	„ Ground				3	—	3	—
2	Raisins... ..				2	—	2	—
6	Rum				1	5	5	1
1	Raspberry, Essence of				—	1	1	—
1	Soda, Bi-carbonate				1	—	1	—
1	Salad, Fruit, Tinned				1	—	1	—
2	Salts, Epsom				1	1	2	—
1	„ Glauber				1	—	1	—
685	Totals carried forward	...			534	151	651	34

Table giving Number of Samples, etc.—*Continued.*

Total Number of Samples submitted for Analysis				Formal	Informal	Result of Analysis	
						Genuine	Not Genuine
685	Totals brought forward	...	...	534	151	651	34
2	Syrup, Golden	...	...	1	1	2	—
1	Sugar	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Sugar, Demerara	.....	...	—	1	1	—
5	Sponge Sandwich	...	...	4	1	5	—
1	Sponge Fingers	...	...	—	1	1	—
2	Semolina	...	...	—	2	2	—
2	Seidlitz Powders	...	...	—	2	2	—
5	Sultanas	...	...	5	—	5	—
1	Soda, Sulphate of	...	...	—	1	1	—
5	Sausage, Pork...	...	...	4	1	5	—
9	„ Beef	...	...	5	4	9	—
2	„ Luncheon	...	...	2	—	2	—
1	Sild, in pure Olive Oil	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Sardines in Pure Olive Oil	...	...	—	1	1	—
2	Sulphur, Flowers of	...	...	2	—	2	—
1	Salmon and Shrimp Paste	...	...	1	—	1	—
1	Tartaric Acid	...	...	—	1	1	—
4	Tripe	...	...	4	—	4	—
3	Tapioca	...	...	—	3	3	—
1	Turpentine	...	...	—	1	1	—
1	Turpentine, Spirit of	...	...	1	—	1	—
2	Tea	...	...	—	2	2	—
16	Vinegar, Malt	...	...	16	—	16	—
2	„ Table	...	...	2	—	1	1
1	„ Artificial	...	...	1	—	1	—
2	„ Raspberry	...	...	1	1	2	—
14	„	...	...	14	—	14	—
1	Veal, Jellied	...	...	1	—	1	—
7	Whisky	...	...	—	7	6	1
2	Wine, Orange	...	...	2	—	2	—
2	„ Fruit, Non-alcoholic	...	...	2	—	2	—
1	„ Ginger, Non-alcoholic	...	...	1	—	1	—
1	Yorkshire Pudding Powder	...	...	—	1	1	—
787	TOTALS	...	...	603	184	751	36

Formal Samples ... 603 Informal Samples ... 184
 Genuine ... 751 Non-genuine ... 36

The average standard of fat in the milk samples passed as genuine were as follows :—

Quarter ending March 31st, 1935.	Samples, 104	...	Fat 3.61%
„ „ June 30th, 1935	„ 83	...	„ 3.55%
„ „ September 30th, 1935	„ 82	...	„ 3.65%
„ „ December 31st, 1935	„ 71	...	„ 3.89%

The standard of fat in milk is that it shall not contain less than 3%.

Proceedings under the Acts were Instituted as follows :—

Date of Purchase	Charge	Results	Penalty	Costs
1935			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mar. 27th	Failure to mark Imported Tomatoes	Convicted	1 0 0	10 6
April 6th	Failure to mark Imported Tomatoes	Convicted	10 0	10 6
April 8th	Failure to mark Imported Tomatoes	Convicted	1 0 0	10 6
June 26th	Selling Fish Cakes containing no Fish	Convicted	10 6	1 1 0
July 16th	Selling Milk 17% deficient in Fat...	Convicted	3 0 0	4 16 0
July 30th	Selling Milk 10.6% } same deficient in Fat ... } retailer	Convicted	4 0 0	4 2 6
Aug. 12th	Selling Milk 13% } two deficient in Fat } offences	two charges		
	Total		10 0 6	11 11 0

Details of Non-Genuine Samples where Proceedings were not Instituted

No. of Sample	Article	Remarks
24	Parrish's Chemical Food	Sample was 54.4% deficient in Phosphate of Lime, according to statement. Letter of caution.
47	Milk	Sample was 14.3% deficient in Fat. Repeat sample genuine. Letter of caution.
68	Milk	Sample was 14.6% deficient in fat. Retailer, letter of caution.
75	Milk	Sample was 15% deficient in fat. } Farmer, letter of advice re times of milking and food rationing
79	Milk	
80	Milk	
98	Milk	Sample was 4% deficient in fat. Repeat sample genuine. No action.
106	Milk	Contained 3.6% added water. } Letter to Cheshire County Council
123	Milk	Contained 1.5% added water. } Retailer Wholesaler
36A	Oil of Sesame	100% Rape oil. Informal, attempts to obtain formal sample unsuccessful
48A	Gin	2.3% diluted beyond legal limit. Informal. Formal sample genuine
185	Milk	6% deficient in fat. Repeat sample genuine. Caution
56A	Whisky	1.5% diluted beyond legal limit. No action taken
225	Milk	8% deficient in fat
233	Milk	4.3% deficient in fat. Repeat of 225. Letter of caution.
77A	Iodine Ointment	97.5% deficient in Iodine, 100% deficient in Potassium Iodide. Informal sample purchased from street hawker. Unable to repeat
253	Milk	6.3% deficient in fat. Repeat sample genuine. Caution.
98A	Fish Cakes	Contains less than 0.25% of Fish. Informal } Unable to repeat sample owing to withdrawal from sale
125A	Fish Cakes	
		Contained no fish. Informal

Details of Non-Genuine Samples where Proceedings were not Instituted.
Continued.

No. of	Article	Remarks
103A	Peach Kernal	Contained 10% cotton seed oil. Repeat sample
	Oil	genuine.
324	Milk	1% deficient in solids not fat. No action.
339	Milk	5.3% deficient in fat. Repeat sample genuine.
		Caution
118A	Rum	3.5% diluted beyond legal limit. Informal. Repeat
		sample genuine.
342	Milk	7.6% deficient in fat. Repeat sample genuine.
		Caution.
350	Milk	5.6% deficient in fat. Repeat samples genuine.
		Caution.
352	Milk	4% deficient in fat. Repeat samples genuine.
		Caution.
135A	Black Currant	64.5% Soluble Solids instead of 68.5%. Informal
	Jam	
458	Black Currant	5% deficient in Soluble Solids. Repeat of 135A.
	Jam	Letter to manufacturers re labelling offence
148A	Dried Milk	Test sample for dried milk regulations, not intended
		for human consumption.
531	Milk	4% deficient in fat. Repeat sample genuine.
		Letter of caution.
593	Table Vinegar	3.7% deficient in Acetic Acid. Letter of caution.
70	Sweet Spirit	76.8% deficient in Ethyl Nitrite. Stock withdrawn
	of Nitre	from sale. Letter of caution.

Preservatives in Milk, Butter, Cream, Margarine, etc.

Of the 361 samples of milk submitted for analysis, none were found to contain preservatives.

No preservative was found in the seven samples of cream, and of the 29 samples of butter submitted no preservatives were found. Four samples of margarine contained no preservatives, but one sample contained 1% of butter.

None of the made up foodstuffs such as brawn, chicken and ham roll, fish pastes, or luncheon sausage contained any preservatives.

Of the five samples of wine submitted, none exceeded the limit as prescribed by the regulations.

Registration of Margarine Dealers.

No fresh registrations were made during the year, and no infringements were found.

Artificial Cream Act, 1929.

There has been one new registration for the sale of artificial cream during the year.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

Eight hundred and twenty-eight visits were made in connection with the above Acts and Orders, 84 warnings were given, and there were three prosecutions for infringements.

Eighty-seven visits were also made to the various markets in the City.

Rag Flock Act, 1911.

Six samples of Rag Flock were submitted for analysis as to cleanliness ; all were found to conform to the standard. Five inspections were made of premises where rag flock is used and no infringements were noted.

Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.

Eight samples were submitted for analysis during the year, which were as follows :—

- 1 Milk Meal—slightly high in oil.
- 1 Soya Bean Meal—genuine.
- 1 Linseed Cake Meal—slightly low in oil.
- 1 White Fish Meal—slightly low in phosphoric acid.
- 2 Indian Meal—genuine.
- 1 Sharps—genuine.
- 1 Sussex Ground Oats—genuine.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Two hundred and forty-five visits were made to cowsheds, 225 visits to dairies and 123 visits to milkshops in connection with milk sampling, and bacterial counts, one report was made to the police re the sudden death of a cow at a farm.

The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

F. H. Manley, M.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., was appointed whole-time Veterinary Officer and commenced duties on 2nd December, 1935.

The same arrangements existed for the biological and bacteriological examination of milk samples as in previous years, all samples were submitted to Dr. J. Menton, Bacteriologist for Staffordshire County Council.

During the year 277 samples of milk were taken for examination as to the presence of Tubercle bacilli ; of these, 28 were reported to contain tubercle bacilli. This represents a rate of 10.01 per cent. of samples affected this year, as compared with 9.3 per cent. the previous year.

Of the 28 positive cases of tuberculous milk reported, 12 were from farms situate within the City area, 15 from farms in the County area, and one from a farm in the Cheshire County area. The powers conferred by the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, were put into operation in each case.

In addition to the examination of milk samples for tubercle bacilli, 293 samples were examined for the presence of B. Coli and a bacterial count was made at the same time.

Taking the standard of 200,000 organisms per c.c. and no B. Coli in 1/100th c.c., or the Grade "A" milk maximum limit as a basis for ordinary milk, the samples show an average count of 67,174 organisms per c.c. as compared with the average count 192,501 organisms per c.c. for 1934.

Twenty samples were found to contain bacteria exceeding the Grade "A" maximum limit and were as follows :—

No. 1	contained	724.000	organisms	per	c.c.	and	B. Coli	present	in	1/100th	c.c.
No. 2	"	408.000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1/100th	c.c.
No. 3	"	208.000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	c.c.
No. 4	"	408.000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1/100th	c.c.
No. 5	"	248.000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	c.c.
No. 6	"	250.000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1/100th	c.c.
No. 7	"	860.000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1/100th	c.c.
No. 8	"	352.000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	c.c.
No. 9	"	960.000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1/100	th c.c.
No. 10	"	424.000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1/100th	c.c.
No. 11	"	468.000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1/100th	c.c.
No. 12	"	704.000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1/100th	c.c.
No. 13	"	430.000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1/100th	c.c.
No. 14	"	792.000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1/100th	c.c.
No. 15	"	225.000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1/100th	c.c.
No. 16	"	364.000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1/100th	c.c.
No. 17	"	248.000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1/100th	c.c.
No. 18	"	240.000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1/10th	c.c.
No. 19	"	336.000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1/100th	c.c.
No. 20	"	526.000	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1/100th	c.c.

The producers in each case were warned and farms in the City area were visited and advice given as to improvements in methods of production.

The Accredited Producers' Scheme became operative during the year, any producers who obtain a Grade "A" producers' licence and forwards it on to the Milk Marketing Board receives one penny per gallon above the regional price ; this scheme was introduced to encourage producers to try and improve the hygienic quality of the milk supplies.

Eighteen producers in the City area qualified and obtained Grade "A" licences. Further schemes are being prepared and a new milk special designations order has already been drafted.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

Sixty-eight licences were granted during the year for the use of the following designations :—

	Dealers	Bottlers	Supple- mentary Dealers	Producer and bottlers	Producers
Certified ...	1	—	—	—	—
Grade 'A' T.T.	1	1	3	—	—
Grade 'A' ...	21	—	7	5	13
Pasteurisers	13	—	—	—	3
Total ...	36	1	10	5	26

Sixty samples of graded milk were collected and submitted for a bacterial count ; of these, two failed to comply with the prescribed conditions, one sample showed coliform organisms in 1/100th c.c. in three tubes and one coliform in 1/100th c.c. in two tubes.

Of the 60 samples submitted, 38 were also examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli ; one Grade “A” sample was found to contain tubercle bacilli.

The average bacterial count for all grades of milk was 41,093 organisms per c.c., and the average count for each grade in their respective standards was as follows :—

Grade “A” T.T.	5,080 organisms per c.c.	Standard	200,000 per c.c.
Grade “A”	... 35,285	,,	200,000 per c.c.
Pasteurised	... 727	,,	200,000 per c.c.

Thirty-seven visits were paid to farms in connection with the above order, and advice given re the production of Grade “A” milk. Ten inspections were made of pasteurising plants in the City area.

Other Foods.

Two Inspectors devote the whole of their time to the inspection of slaughterhouses, food, the supervision of premises where food is manufactured and stored, and premises such as Greengrocers’ Shops, Tripe Cleaning premises, Cold Stores, Wholesale fruit Stores, Grocers’ Shops, premises in which sausages and meat pies are made. etc.

No. of visits by Meat Inspectors to meat shops, and other premises	... ..	33,810
No. of visits by Meat Inspectors to Slaughterhouses	...	5,156
No. of visits by District Sanitary Inspectors to Slaughterhouses	... ..	685

Carcases, etc., Examined.

Carcases of Home-killed animals specially examined, 65,848.
 Carcases and Quarters of Frozen and Chilled Meat, etc., 41,426
 Rabbits, English, 12,648 couples. Rabbits, Imported, 852 cases.
 Also a large quantity of Bacon, Cheese, Ham, Eggs, Butter, Fish, Tinned Goods, Fruit and Vegetables.

CONDEMNED AND VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED

Home-killed Beef (including 144 Carcases)	...	106,485 lbs.
Mutton	... 67	3,558
Pork	... 38	6,473
Veal	... 32	1,786
Beef (Imported)	... ..	756
Mutton (Imported)	... ..	77
Pork (Imported)	... ..	72
Offals	... ..	75,420
Fish	... ..	442
Tinned Goods	... ..	2,980
Fruit—Vegetables	... ..	4,724
Bacon and Ham	... ..	224

Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	...	388 lbs.
Eggs (Imported)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 „
Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	...	— „
Tripe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— „
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	90 „
Total							203,486 „

The above condemnations include :—

Meat and edible offals condemned slaughtered outside the City	...	...	...	...	57,862 „
Number of voluntary surrenders	...	...	...	...	1,305
Number of seizures	...	...	...	...	3

Of the 144 Bovine Carcases condemned—

60.42% were affected with Tuberculosis,
39.58% with other diseases.

The whole of the meat found to be unfit for human consumption is now dealt with at the Waste Eliminator Plant at Hanley.

Meat and Food Prosecutions.

Case No.	Offence Committed	Under Act	Penalties			
				£	s.	d.
1	Exposing for sale diseased meat	Public Health Act, 1875	Fined ...	30	0	0
			Costs ...	3	15	0
2	Exposing for sale unsound meat	Public Health Act, 1875	Fined ...	20	0	0
			Costs ...	1	1	0
3	Re-labelling imported meat	Merchandise Goods Order, No. 7	Fined ...	2	2	0
			Costs ...	1	1	0

Slaughterhouses.

There are 48 slaughterhouses in the City (including the Corporation Abattoirs).

	Total	Registered	Licensed	Vacant
Tunstall	4	2	2	—
Burslem	8	7	1	—
Hanley ...	10	8	2	—
Stoke ...	3	2	1	—
Fenton ...	8	8	—	—
Longton and Meir	9	8	1	—
Smallthorne and District	4	2	2	—
Bucknall	2	1	1	—
	48	38	10	—

				In January	In December
Registered	...	...	...	40	38
Licensed	...	...	...	11	10
				<hr/>	<hr/>
		Total	...	51	48
				<hr/>	<hr/>

Seventy-two Personal Notices were served throughout the year for the limewashing of slaughterhouses, lairs, etc., also for the replacing of worn-out garbage vessels. In every case the notices were complied with.

The private slaughterhouses are scattered throughout the whole of the City, and hours of slaughter have to be notified under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. Regulations complied with.

A definite standard is now laid down for all slaughterhouses and it is hoped to effect many improvements in the City.

ICE CREAM SHOPS. During the year 721 visits have been made to these premises.

Canal Boats.

During the year 685 canal boats have been inspected in this district. They were mainly found to be clean, well ventilated, and in a good state of repair.

The accommodation provided on these 685 canal boats was as follows:

2,188 persons, being an average of 3.2 per boat. The number of persons in occupation was:—1,959, viz.:—males, 906; females, 538; children, 515, being 46.25 per cent. males; 27.46 per cent. females; 26.29 per cent. children; or an average of 2.86 persons in occupation per boat, but, if two children are counted as one adult, reduced the average in occupation to 2.48.

Of the 515 children on board, there were 301 or 58.44 per cent. over five years and therefore of school age, 214 or 41.56 per cent. were under five years of age, 265 or 51.45 per cent. were boys, and 250 or 48.65 per cent. were girls.

These canal boats were registered to carry the following number of persons :—

5 boats were registered to carry 5 persons					
132	„	„	„	4	„
3	„	„	„	3½	„
545	„	„	„	3	„
<hr/>					
685					
<hr/>					

Two hundred and twenty-nine boats had a fore cabin, being 33.43 per cent. of the boats inspected. They were registered as follows:—

6 boats were registered to carry 2 persons					
221	„	„	„	1	person
2	„	„	„	1½	persons
<hr/>					
229					
<hr/>					

In 27 cases the captains were also the owners of the boats, and three boats inspected have women captains. In 65 cases a pair of canal boats were worked by one family (in some cases with assistance).

Infringements of Acts and Regulations.

Infringements of Acts and Regulations :—

(a)	Registration	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b)	Notification of change of master	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c)	Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	6
(d)	Marking	...	...	...	...	...	—
(e)	Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	3
(f)	Separation of sexes	...	...	...	...	...	3
(g)	Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	—
(h)	Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	—
(i)	Painting	...	...	...	...	...	19
(j)	Provision of water vessel	...	...	...	...	...	3
(k)	Removal of bilge water	...	...	...	...	...	—
(l)	Other defects or dilapidations	...	...	...	...	...	16
(m)	Notification of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	—
(n)	Admittance of Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	—
							51

No legal proceedings were taken under the Canal Boats Acts or Regulations during this period.

The usual blue notices were served in 36 cases for 51 infringements ; most of these have been returned, duly signed, signifying that the said infringements had been rectified.

There were no cases of infectious disease met with on a canal boat during 1935.

There are at present on the register (according to the revised list)—

- (a) 209 boats known to be working ;
- (b) 136 boats that are cancelled, broken up or cannot be traced

345

Five canal boats were registered during the year by this Authority.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following is a list of the diseases which at present have to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health :—Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Membraneous Croup, Typhoid Fever (Enteric and Paratyphoid Fever), Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Cholera, Erysipelas, Smallpox, Typhus Fever, Relapsing Fever, Plague, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, other forms of Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Malaria, Dysentery, Acute Primary Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, Acute Encephalitis Lethargica, Acute Polio-Encephalitis, and Pemphigus Neonatorum.

TABLE 7.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1935.

Disease	Total Cases notified in each Locality of the District						Number of Cases Notified At Ages—Years							Total Cases removed to Hospital			
	Tunstall	Burslem	Hanley	Stoke	Fenton	Longton	Smallth'rne Norton, Bucknall, etc.		At all Ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25		25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards
							Wards 27 & 28										
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	26	57	68	48	51	72	73	395	5	84	240	40	25	1	—	—	372
Erysipelas	16	26	31	24	9	10	12	128	8	5	2	9	31	53	20	—	53
Scarlet Fever	53	128	153	171	117	462	132	1216	4	282	730	136	61	3	—	—	901
Enteric Fever	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
Puerperal Fever	3	—	5	1	2	4	3	18	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	14
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	2	9	8	1	3	1	29	—	—	—	11	18	—	—	—	10
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	2	2	5	4	6	4	3	26	4	11	3	3	4	1	—	—	22
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	61	77	110	65	37	82	34	466	—	3	67	96	161	129	10	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	12	10	13	7	5	8	9	64	1	14	33	4	7	5	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	6	13	11	10	5	4	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Primary	88	73	145	49	32	40	49	476	36	127	89	53	85	66	20	—	2
Pneumonia, Broncho	23	46	62	17	5	12	27	192	45	86	23	3	9	16	10	—	—
Pneumonia, Influenzal	—	13	8	—	4	4	4	33	—	2	4	8	9	4	6	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	293	441	627	405	280	706	352	3104	158	614	1192	373	422	279	66	—	1377

Isolation Hospitals—
Name and Situation

Infectious Diseases Hospital, Bucknall
Stanfield Sanatorium, Burslem
North Staffs. Joint Smallpox Hospital

... Total Available Beds, 264.

... " " 91.

... " " 90

(At present being used for the accommodation of 48 children suffering from Tuberculosis

TABLE 8, showing the numbers of cases and deaths from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever during the past 10 years.

		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Enteric Fever	
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1926	...	558	9	260	22	19	5
1927	...	445	5	246	10	23	1
1928	...	585	7	311	6	11	1
1929	...	340	1	270	11	12	1
1930	...	222	2	260	11	19	3
1931	...	157	0	210	17	3	1
1932	...	213	1	163	5	8	0
1933	...	530	3	235	7	2	0
1934	...	1566	10	286	6	2	0
1935	...	1216	2	395	13	3	0

SCARLET FEVER.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	1216
Number of deaths	...	...	...	2
Case fatality per cent.	...	...	...	0.16
Number of cases removed to hospitals	...	...	...	901
Percentage of cases removed	...	...	...	74.1

The attack rate for the City during the year was 4.44 per 1,000 of the population.

Size of House		One Family	Two Families	Three Families	Total Notified	Over two persons per room	Dead
1 Room	...	1	—	—	1	1	—
2 Rooms	...	18	—	—	18	2	—
3 Rooms	...	51	3	—	54	2	—
4 Rooms	...	532	24	—	556	19	2
5 Rooms	...	321	82	1	404	20	—
6 Rooms	...	106	51	3	160	3	—
In Institutions	...	—	—	—	23	—	—
Totals	...	1029	160	4	1216	47	2

Type of house	Percentage of total houses (Census)	Percentage of Scarlet Fever Cases notified
1—3 Rooms	...	9.7
4—5 Rooms	...	75.1
6 and over	...	15.2
In Institutions	...	—

The attack rates per 1,000 of the population for the various districts were as follows :—Tunstall, 2.05 ; Burslem, 3.21 ; Hanley, 2.51 ; Stoke, 3.77 ; Fenton, 4.70 ; Longton, 10.23 ; Smallthorne, Bucknall, Norton, etc., 4.10.

The percentage of removals to the Hospital was 74.1, as compared with 73.5 for the previous year.

The mortality rate in the district during 1935 was 0.007. The mortality rate for the disease in England and Wales was 0.01 per 1,000 of the population, and in the 121 large towns 0.01 per 1,000.

The case fatality for the year was 0.16 per cent., compared with 0.64 in 1934.

Diphtheria.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	395
Number of deaths	...	...	...	13
Case fatality per cent.	...	...	...	3.29
Number of cases removed to Hospital	...	...	...	372
Percentage of cases removed	...	...	...	94.2

The attack rate for the City was 1.44 per 1,000 of the population.

Size of House		One Family	Two Families	Three Families	Total notified	Over two Persons per room	Dead
1 Room	...	1	—	—	1	—	—
2 Rooms	...	3	—	—	3	—	—
3 Rooms	...	22	4	—	26	3	1
4 Rooms	...	195	33	—	228	21	7
5 Rooms	...	58	18	2	78	4	4
6 Rooms	...	24	15	3	42	1	1
In Institutions	...	—	—	—	17	—	—
Totals		303	70	5	395	29	13

Type of house	Percentage of total houses	Percentage of Diphtheria Cases notified
1—3 Rooms	9.7	7.6
4—5 Rooms	75.1	77.5
6 and over	15.2	10.6
In Institution	—	4.3

The attack rates per 1,000 of the population for the various districts were as follows :—Tunstall, 1.01 ; Burslem, 1.43 ; Hanley, 1.12 ; Stoke, 1.06 ; Fenton, 2.05 ; Longton, 1.59 ; Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc., 2.27. The disease was most prevalent at Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.

The death rate from Diphtheria in the City was 0.047, compared to 0.09 in the 121 large towns, and 0.08 in England and Wales.

During the year 14 patients were reported as having been injected with antitoxin at their homes by their medical attendants. The average amount of serum used in each case was 4,714 units.

Enteric Fever.

Number of cases notified	...	...	...	3
Number of deaths	...	...	...	—
Case fatality per cent.	...	...	...	—
Number of cases removed to hospitals	...			3
Percentage of cases removed	...	...		100.0

The attack rate for the City was 0.011 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate from Enteric Fever in the 121 large towns during the year 1935 was 0.00 per 1,000. In England and Wales, 0.00. In Stoke-on-Trent it was 0.00.

Smallpox.

During the year no cases of Smallpox occurred.

Erysipelas.

There were 128 cases notified during the year, with nine deaths. In 1934, 149 cases were notified with twelve deaths.

Enquiries are made into these cases and the sanitary condition of the houses attended to.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

Twenty-six cases were notified as Cerebro Spinal Fever during the year, and all were confirmed bacteriologically.

Acute Encephalitis Lethargica and Acute Polio-Encephalitis.

Two cases of Acute Encephalitis Lethargica were notified during the year.

Malaria and Dysentery.

There were no cases of Malaria notified during the year.

Influenza, Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia.

The number of cases notified during the year was :—Influenzal Pneumonia, 33, and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 668. The number of deaths was :—Influenza, 76, being equal to a rate of 0.28 per 1,000 of the population ; and Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia, 274, being equal to a rate of 1.00 per 1,000 of the population.

These diseases were more prevalent than in 1934.

Enquiry into Pneumonia Cases Notified.

House		One Family	Two Families	Three Families	Total notified	Over two persons per room
1 Room	...	3	—	—	3	2
2 Rooms	...	21	—	—	21	9
3 Rooms	...	22	—	—	22	7
4 Rooms	...	275	31	1	307	23
5 Rooms	...	72	14	2	88	4
6 Rooms	...	143	33	6	182	2
In Institutions		—	—	—	78	—
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	536	78	9	701	47

Type of house			Percentage of total houses	Percentage of Pneumonia cases notified
1—3 Rooms	...	...	9.7	6.5
4—5 Rooms	...	...	75.1	56.5
6 and over	...	...	15.2	25.9
Institutions	...	...	—	11.1

CITY INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, BUCKNALL.

On 31st December, 1934, 228 patients remained under treatment. During the year 1,494 patients were admitted, making a total of 1,722 cases treated during the year. 1,515 cases were discharged cured, 40 died, and there were 167 cases remaining in the Hospital on 31st December, 1935.

The following table shows the cases admitted during the year with diagnosis uncorrected :—

Scarlet Fever...	...	...	925
Diphtheria	...	...	391
Typhoid Fever	...	...	3
Puerperal Fever	...	...	27
Erysipelas	...	...	54
Measles	...	...	6
Chicken-Pox	...	...	26
Whooping Cough	...	...	14
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	27
Cases of Illness of Staff	...	...	21
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	1494
			<hr/>

Scarlet Fever.

The epidemic of Scarlet Fever which was present in 1934 continued during 1935. 925 cases were admitted, and as during last year the type of case was on the whole very mild. Only two deaths occurred, giving a case mortality of 0.2 per cent. Complications were fewer and less serious, and the following table shows their numbers :—

Acute Nephritis	...	...	I
Otitis Media	...	...	38
Arthritis	...	...	24
Adenitis	...	...	60
Rhinitis	...	...	III

Diphtheria.

The number of cases admitted during the year was 391, which is the largest number for nearly 20 years. 74 cases were found not to be suffering from Diphtheria, and this leaves 317 true cases. Nine deaths occurred among those cases, giving a case mortality of 2.8 per cent. This rate is only slightly higher than that of 1934, which was 2.6 per cent. The number of cases of Laryngeal Diphtheria was 26, and the operation of Tracheotomy had to be performed in seven of them. There were four recoveries and three deaths. Among the wrongly notified cases there were three deaths from Pneumonia, Acute Septicaemia, and Cellulitis.

Typhoid Fever.

Three cases were admitted during the year and all recovered.

Puerperal Fever.

Twenty-seven cases of Puerperal Fever or Pyrexia were admitted during the year. Four deaths occurred, giving a case mortality of 14 per cent.

Erysipelas.

Fifty-four cases of Erysipelas were admitted during the year. Of these 10 died, giving a case mortality of 18 per cent. It is interesting to note that all the deaths occurred in infants under one year, and adults of over 60 years of age. Erysipelas is always most fatal in the extremes of life.

Measles.

There was no epidemic of measles during the year. Only six cases were admitted, and all recovered.

Chicken-Pox.

Twenty-six cases of this disease were admitted during the year, and as before nearly all were from other Institutions in the City. All recovered.

Whooping Cough.

Fourteen cases of whooping cough were admitted, mostly complicated by Broncho-Pneumonia. Of those four died, giving a case mortality of 14 per cent.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Cases of this disease began to come into Hospital in the spring of the year, and continued throughout the year. In all, 27 cases were admitted, of whom four were found not to be suffering from the disease. The diagnosis in all the others was confirmed by bacteriological examination. The true cases were all of a virulent type. Treatment was carried out by means of frequent Lumbar Puncture and the administration of serum. The mortality was very high, eight cases out of the 23 proving fatal, a percentage of nearly 35. One of the wrongly notified cases died from Tuberculous Meningitis.

Illness on the Staff.

Only one case of infectious disease occurred among the Nursing and Domestic Staff during the year, a probationer Nurse contracting Diphtheria. Twenty other members of the Staff were admitted to the wards for non-infectious illnesses. All recovered with the exception of the Sister Tutor, whose sad death was reported last April.

BACTERIOLOGY.

The following work was carried out during the year in the Hospital Laboratory :—

CITY HOSPITAL, BUCKNALL. TOWN LABORATORY WORK, 1935.

				Positive	Negative	Total
Sputum	...	...	...	160	827	987
Swabs	...	...	...	172	820	992
Gonococci	...	...	...	21	100	121
Typhoid	...	...	...	—	—	40
Others	...	...	...	—	—	121
				Total	...	2261

HOSPITAL LABORATORY WORK, 1935.

			Positive	Negative	Total
Diphtheria	Throat	...	217	160	377
New Cases	Nose	...	114	240	354
Scarlet Fever	Throat	...	6	824	830
New Cases	Nose	...	4	805	809
Convalescents	Throat	...	163	2159	2322
	Nose	...	163	2051	2214
Typhoid Specimens	...	...			7
Other Specimens	...	...			38
				Total	6951

Disinfection.

The total number of houses disinfected during the year was 2,184, and the number of rooms in such houses, 3,971. No schools were sprayed. The number of articles passed through the Disinfector totalled 32,760. 1,089 books were disinfected.

Respiratory Diseases.

During the year there were 435 deaths from Respiratory Diseases, giving a death rate of 1.59 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 1.52 for the year 1934.

The distribution of these deaths is shown in the following table :—

Name of District	No. of Deaths from Bronchitis	No. of Deaths from Pneumonia	No. of Deaths from Fibroid Phthisis	No. of Deaths from Pleurisy	No. of Deaths from Silicosis	No. of Deaths from other Respiratory Diseases	Total	Rate per 1000
TUNSTALL ...	12	24	—	—	2	8	46	1.78
BURSLEM ...	14	46	—	—	4	5	69	1.73
HANLEY ...	22	82	—	1	4	5	114	1.87
STOKE ...	16	34	—	—	1	4	55	1.21
FENTON ...	17	17	—	—	4	3	41	1.65
LONGTON ...	19	45	—	1	4	4	73	1.62
SMALLTHORNE, NORTON, BUCKNALL, etc. ...	7	26	—	—	2	2	37	1.15
WHOLE CITY ...	107	274	—	2	21	31	435	1.59

The death rate from Bronchitis in the City was 0.39 per 1,000 of the population. There were 107 deaths from this disease, as against 103 last year. The rate for 1934 was 0.39.

The death rate from Pneumonia was 1.00 per 1,000 of the population. The death rate for 1934 was 0.93.

Alcoholism.

Alcoholism caused seven deaths during 1935. All of these were certified as due to Cirrhosis of the Liver. In 1934 there were six deaths due to Alcoholism.

Lead Poisoning.

This is an affection which is associated with pottery manufacture. Through careful supervision, and under the Special Rules of the Home Office, lead poisoning has diminished.

According to the Report of the Departmental Committee there were engaged in 1907 as lead workers under the Earthenware and China Rules in North Staffordshire, 5,299 persons (3,371 males and 1,928 females). In 1931 there were eight cases of lead poisoning ; in 1932, 14 ; in 1933, 12 cases ; in 1934, 24 cases ; and in 1935, 23 cases.

Deaths from Lead Poisoning with occupations :—

Potters' Placers	...	...	...	...	2
Potters' Dippers	...	...	...	...	1
Oddmen	...	...	...	...	1
Glaze Maker	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>
					5

In 1931 there were eight deaths attributed to Lead Poisoning ; in 1932, 9 ; in 1933, 6 ; in 1934, 6 ; and in 1935, 5.

CANCER.

The total number of deaths from Cancer was 352, a decrease of seven over the previous year. This is equal to a death rate of 1.28 as compared with a rate of 1.587 for England and Wales.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis on the register at the 31st December, 1935, were as follows :—

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1055	972	2027
Non-Pulmonary	226	202	428
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	1281	1174	2455

The following table shows the number of cases of Tuberculosis notified and the number of deaths during the past ten years :—

		PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.	
		Notified Cases	Deaths	Notified Cases	Deaths
1926	...	406	275	111	86
1927	...	411	293	146	80
1928	...	524	261	116	61
1929	...	627	289	103	52
1930	...	576	281	95	67
1931	...	604	271	86	51
1932	...	582	235	126	48
1933	...	467	242	99	41
1934	...	501	229	63	53
1935	...	466	244	64	44

Table showing numbers of cases of Tuberculosis notified at various ages during 1935, together with the number of deaths :—

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	3
1 ...	—	3	9	5	1	2	2	3
5 ...	18	17	15	7	—	—	1	4
10 ...	12	20	6	5	1	2	2	1
15 ...	16	31	2	1	5	9	—	2
20 ...	24	25	—	1	10	14	6	—
25 ...	42	43	1	4	20	23	4	3
35 ...	42	34	1	1	30	16	3	1
45 ...	52	30	1	3	33	22	1	1
55 ...	37	10	1	—	28	12	2	2
65 and upwards	7	3	—	—	11	4	—	—
Totals ...	250	216	36	28	139	105	24	20

No persons have been compulsorily removed to Hospital under either the Public Health Act, 1925, and no action has been taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, with reference to dairy workers.

Phthisis Pulmonalis.

Four hundred and sixty-six cases were notified in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

The cases and deaths were distributed as follows :—

				Number notified	Number of deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 population
Tunstall	...	...	...	61	27	1.04
Burslem	...	...	...	77	48	1.20
Hanley	...	...	...	110	60	0.99
Stoke ...	...	...	...	65	30	0.66
Fenton	...	...	...	37	21	0.84
Longton	...	...	...	82	38	0.84
Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.			...	34	20	0.62

Out of the 244 deaths from Phthisis during the year, 37 had not been notified, a percentage of 15.16. There were 44 deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis, and 27 of these had not been notified, a percentage of 61.36, which is much too high a figure and it is to be hoped that it will be considerably reduced by more careful attention to notification.

The 244 deaths is equal to a death rate of 0.89 per 1,000 ; in 1934 there were 229 deaths and a death rate of 0.83 per 1,000. In England and Wales, in 1935, the death rate was 0.605 per 1,000.

Thirty-eight deaths occurred in persons aged 15 to 25, and 184 in persons between the ages of 25 and 65 years.

During the year, 10,511 visits were paid by the Tuberculosis Nurses. The number of visits paid by the Tuberculosis Officers was 323.

There were 44 deaths in the year from forms of Tuberculosis other than Phthisis, equal to a rate of 0.16 per 1,000 of the population. In 1935 the rate for England and Wales was 0.113.

The total death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis, including Phthisis, was 1.05 per 1,000. In 1935, the rate for England and Wales was 0.718 per 1,000 of the population.

Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

There were 64 cases notified of other forms of Tuberculosis, and 44 deaths, giving a rate of 0.16 per 1,000 of the population. Of these deaths, six occurred in children under one year of age, and five among children between one year and five years.

Table shewing the number of cases notified as suffering from other forms of Tuberculosis during 1935.

	Under 1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	Over 65	Totals
Tabes Mesenterica ...	1	—	11	2	—	—	—	14
Tubercular Meningitis...	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	4
Glands ...	—	6	12	1	1	—	—	20
Osseous ...	—	6	9	—	5	3	—	23
Skin ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
General ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	1	14	33	4	7	5	—	64

The Tuberculosis Dispensary in Glebe Street, Stoke, was open daily, and five clinics were held each week.

The work at the Tuberculosis Dispensary continues as in previous years, special efforts being made to diagnose the complaint at as early a stage as possible. An effort is also made to keep contacts of known cases under supervision, and the difficulty attached to this work appears now to have been overcome.

During 1935 there were 721 “contacts” of notified cases examined at the Dispensary, compared with 457 for 1934. Naturally great attention was paid to “contacts” from households where there was a definite infectious tuberculous case with a positive sputum.

This source of infection continues to furnish an appreciable number of “secondary” cases. A pleasing feature is the large percentage of these “secondary” cases who are detected in the “closed” stage. Nevertheless, there are a minority who are definitely open cases when first examined. This latter minority exists largely owing to the dread of a definite diagnosis being established, so that they delay coming along to be examined until some untoward symptom or train of events, leading to a death in the family, convinces them of the desirability of accepting any facilities for treatment. Once the patients have attended, very little difficulty is experienced in maintaining their regular attendance, either for observation or supervision.

On 31st December, 1935, there were 529 tuberculous cases with a known positive sputum in the City. It is to be feared that this figure is unduly low for a City of this size and our special efforts are, and must be, concentrated in the future in endeavouring to expose all the positive cases and having them treated or otherwise efficiently segregated. The distribution of these known positive cases is shown on the following table in the respective years of incidence :—

Sex Incidence of Sputum Positive Cases shown in years.

		1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	TOTAL
Male	...	38	13	17	22	39	41	58	62	290
Female	...	26	15	18	28	24	37	41	50	239
TOTAL	...	64	28	35	50	63	78	99	112	529

The branch Dispensary at Longton is now closed. The total number of attendances during the year at this branch was 1,519. All cases now attend the Chest Clinic.

During the year there were 7,304 attendances at the Central Dispensary, making a total of 8,823 for both Dispensaries.

The number of new patients dealt with was as follows :—

			Males	Females	Total
Adults	...	...	400	387	787
Children	...	...	364	334	698
			<u>764</u>	<u>721</u>	<u>1485</u>

There are 91 beds available at the Stanfield Sanatorium and 48 at the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium for adult male and female patients, whilst 54 beds are available at Bagnall Sanatorium for children. In addition, there are four beds for City cases at Wrenbury Hall colony administered from the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium.

A considerable number of beds are still required for Pulmonary cases, and the question of providing these is under discussion.

Admissions to Bagnall, Stanfield and Cheshire Joint Sanatoria have been as follows :—

		Stanfield	Cheshire Joint	Bagnall
Males	... ..	161	46	—
Females	... ..	94	36	—
Children	... ..	3	—	141
		—	—	—
		258	82	141

The condition of patients on discharge has been as follows :—

		Stanfield	Cheshire Joint	Bagnall
Quiescent	... ..	—	1	12
Improved	... ..	207	62	119
Stationary	... ..	15	14	1
Worse	... ..	1	—	—
Deaths	... ..	36	3	2
		—	—	—
		255	80	134

During the year 31 cases were admitted to Stanfield for observation. Twenty-five cases were discharged during the year, of which eight were discharged as tuberculous, three as non-tuberculous, and in 13 cases it was impossible to arrive at a definite diagnosis. One patient died from Bronchial Carcinoma. There were still eleven in at the end of the year.

There were 46 cases admitted to Bagnall Sanatorium for observation. Forty-one cases were discharged during the year. Of these eight were discharged as tuberculous, thirteen as non-tuberculous and there were 20 cases in which it was impossible to arrive at a definite diagnosis. There were still 20 in at the end of the year.

Two cases were admitted to the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium, during the year, for observation. Two cases were discharged. In both cases it was impossible to arrive at any definite diagnosis. There were no cases in at the end of the year.

A few sleeping shelters have been provided by the Corporation for the use of patients at their own homes, where the surroundings are suitable.

AFTER-CARE.

The voluntary After-Care Committee has remained at work. Its scope has been widened, and in addition to the provision of various sundries on behalf of tuberculous patients not chargeable to other organisations, it has done much good work in assisting those in need to procure dentures and so allow adequate dental treatment to be carried out. Extra nourishment is also provided in certain cases. Owing to the keen interest of the various members it has been possible to obtain assistance from numerous funds and societies, thus greatly augmenting our funds and activities.

Financial assistance, towards the rent of houses allotted to Tuberculous patients, was granted to eighteen patients during the year by the Committee.

HOUSING.

It is very pleasing to record the continued sympathetic attitude of the Housing Committee towards the pressing need of re-housing tuberculous patients, a large proportion of whom are still living under most unsatisfactory conditions. It appears somewhat futile to grant these patients who have a positive sputum, prolonged Sanatorium treatment, only to have to return into rooms or households where perpetuation of the Sanatorium principles is practically impossible. Of the 529 positive or infectious cases on the Dispensary register on 31st December, 1935, 5.5 per cent. were living in lodgings comprising one or two rooms and 16 children were continually exposed to the existing infection with no apparent change of avoiding periodical gross infection or even desirable dilution of infection. In the public interest it is highly essential to find adequate and suitable housing accommodation for this minority as the opportunity of occasional massive infection constitutes a very real menace. 63 per cent. of the infectious cases occupied a two-bedroomed house with only a kitchen and a small scullery downstairs, the majority of the houses being old property in an unsatisfactory state of repair, thus greatly facilitating the development of respiratory ailments with their unfavourable influence in the presence of tuberculous disease. In these particular households 387 children were exposed to the possibility of tuberculous disease. The unpleasant aspect of this class undoubtedly is the impossibility of segregating the infectious patient from the rest of the household, realizing that, in every instance, all positive cases should have a bed to themselves in a separate bedroom. In addition, separation of the sexes is impossible in a two-bedroomed house. Again, 33 per cent. of the open cases are accommodated in three- or four-bedroomed houses. Though some of the houses in this category are in a state of considerable disrepair, nevertheless the conditions governing the life of a tuberculosis individual can be reasonably fulfilled, in spite of the fact that 247 children were exposed to possible infection in these households.

It will be noted that the cases needing new housing accommodation are those at present occupying rooms or one or two-bedroomed houses. The difficulties, in many cases, of a re-housing scheme for tuberculous patients are naturally great, particularly from the financial side. A tuberculous household, generally, is a poor household, and payment of a high rent, and, at the same time maintain a satisfactory nourishment standard, is oftentimes impossible. However, the After-Care Committee is performing great work in this connection, as they make rental grants to patients who are being re-housed and find it difficult to meet their dues. Further development along these lines will, of necessity, improve the outlook in the City.

NEW DISPENSARY.

The New Dispensary, to be called the Municipal Chest Dispensary, was opened on the 9th January, 1936. This will prove a great boon, and it will save the poverty-stricken tuberculous patient endless trouble and

expense, as everything can be done for the patient in one centre, excepting Sanatorium treatment. At present the patients have to go up to Stanfield Sanatorium when an X-Ray examination is wanted. From the administrative standpoint, greater efficiency will accrue from the incidental facilities relating thereto. From the social standpoint, the department has been made as attractive as possible so as to entice patients to attend as regularly as possible, because they will realize eventually that everything is being done for them in an effort to help them bury the stigmata of an unfortunate, often serious, malady. A satisfactory laboratory is incorporated in the New Dispensary which will greatly facilitate the complete investigation of the cases without entailing hardship on the patient, who previously had to go to Stanfield Sanatorium when required.

SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS.

The Corporation have an arrangement with the North Stafford Cripples' Aid Society for the treatment of cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in children at the Institution in the City. Twelve beds are reserved for Stoke-on-Trent cases.

The Medical Officer of the Institution is the Surgical Tuberculosis Officer of the Corporation. During the year an average of 17.8 children were in daily residence, and under the new agreement for adults suffering from Surgical Tuberculosis there was an average of 3.9 in daily residence. Patients after discharge from the Institution are attended to at their houses by Nurses from the Institution.

Dr. Mitchell Smith, Surgical Tuberculosis Officer, reports as follows—
“ During the year, 1935, 352 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in children of the City of Stoke-on-Trent were under treatment at the Orthopaedic Hospital, Hartshill. Twelve new cases were reported.

Thirty-one of these cases were treated as In-Patients for a longer or shorter period according to their necessities. Nine have been discharged to attend at Out-Patients, improved.

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES.

Spines...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Hips ...	...	...	...	...	...	111
Knees	...	...	...	...	...	67
Ankles	...	...	...	...	...	43
Elbows	...	...	...	...	...	11
Fingers and Wrist	...	...	...	...	...	11
Shoulder	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total ...						352

During the year 1935, 12 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in adults, and five emergency cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in children were treated in collaboration with the City Sanatorium, owing to shortage of beds. The cases attended here for the necessary splinting, etc., and were referred to the Sanatorium for the necessary open-air treatment.

The Corporation have an agreement with the North Staffs. Cripples' Aid Society for the use of twelve beds for the treatment of children suffering from Surgical Tuberculosis, six beds for children under five years of age (non-tubercular), six beds for adult Surgical Tuberculosis cases, and ten beds for school children for diseases of a non-tubercular nature.”

VENEREAL DISEASES.

A copy of the Annual Return made to the Ministry of Health is printed *in extenso*. The following figures, taken and calculated from the return, will show a comparison with the work carried out at the Clinic during 1934 :—

ATTENDANCES.

		1934		1935
Men	...	26,637	...	28,643
Women	...	11,267	...	11,424
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	...	37,904		40,067

NEW CASES.

		1934		1935
Syphilis	...	157	...	157
Gonorrhoea	...	325	...	291
Non-Venereal		425	...	336
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	...	907		784

It will be noted that there has been an increase in the number of attendances at the Municipal Clinic in Wellesley Street, Shelton. This is the highest number of attendances in any one year since the clinic was opened in 1928. This increase is not due to a rise in the incidence of venereal diseases in the City, as the total number of new cases of gonorrhoea shows a slight reduction; but to the fact that infected patients are attending more regularly for examination and treatment.

The ratio of total attendances to total new cases has continued to grow and is now about 51.1 compared with 39.1 in 1931.

It is gratifying, also, to note the high percentage of non-venereal cases : 42 per cent. of the total number of new cases. A considerable proportion of the work of the Medical Officer consists in the examination of individuals who have exposed themselves to the risk of infection. In this connection, there is little doubt that education campaigns on the dangers of untreated venereal disease are of great value in instructing the general public, and assist in bringing the sufferer from suspected infection to the treatment centre at an earlier (and more readily curable) stage of the disease.

With regard to syphilis it is interesting to record (see table below) that the number of new cases of early—primary and secondary—syphilis has steadily decreased during the last five years.

NUMBER OF NEW CASES OF EARLY SYPHILIS.

Year			Primary	Secondary	Total
1931	...	...	109	72	181
1932	...	...	107	74	181
1933	...	...	70	47	117
1934	...	...	64	48	112
1935	...	...	34	41	75

These figures encourage the hope that, so far as syphilis is concerned, the campaign against venereal disease is meeting with success.

Unfortunately, there has not been a similar reduction in the number of new cases of gonorrhoea. The reason for this disparity probably lies in the fact that the infectivity of syphilis can be rapidly controlled by treatment. On the other hand, persons afflicted by gonorrhoea may fail to suspect its presence, and hence do not attend the clinic for treatment until complications develop.

As a result of treatment 617 patients were discharged cured during 1935.

The accommodation of the clinic is at present taxed to the uttermost. A cubicle is urgently required whereby patients may lie in a recumbent position for at least an hour after the operation of lumbar puncture, without occupying one of the treatment rooms.

The co-ordination of work between the clinic and the other departments of the public health service is a valuable asset to the scheme, and was further extended during 1935. In connection with the School Medical service, a special clinic was commenced in October enabling children of parents (known to be suffering from late syphilis) to be examined at one of the school clinics by the Venereal Diseases Officer. A separate account of this work is given in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

The Health Visitors continue to carry out valuable "follow up" visiting; thus ensuring that the maximum number of female patients continue to attend the clinic until treatment is finally completed.

Through the kind co-operation of the Maternity and Child Welfare Officer 18 women with doubtful signs of venereal infection were examined by the Venereal Diseases Officer at Richmond Lodge Welfare Centre. In six of these cases a positive diagnosis was confirmed by bacteriological and serological tests and the infected patients were therefore transferred to the special clinic for treatment. It is anticipated that this diagnostic clinic will prove of considerable value in reducing the number of cases of inherited syphilis and ophthalmia neonatorum in the City.

The serological tests used in the diagnosis of venereal diseases continue to be in the hands of the County Bacteriologist, and the exceptional efficiency of this service contributes in no small degree to the successful working of the clinic.

The Medical Officer is in attendance daily between the following hours :—

Monday	...	...	...	...	2-30 to 7 p.m.
Tuesday	...	...	10 to 1 ;	and	5 to 7 p.m.
Wednesday	...	...	...	...	2-30 to 5 p.m.
Thursday	...	...	...	...	2-30 to 7 p.m.
Friday	...	...	10 to 1 ;	and	2-30 to 5 p.m.
Saturday	...	...	...	...	10 to 12 noon

The Clinic is open daily for intermediate treatment between the following hours :—

Monday to Friday	10 to 1 ;	and	2-30 to 8 p.m.
Saturday	...	...	10 to 12 noon—Men and Women
			6 to 8 p.m.—Men only
Sunday	...	...	10 to 12 noon—Men only

Return relating to all persons who were treated at the Treatment Centre at Stoke-on-Trent (Municipal) during the year ended the 31st December, 1935 :—

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTAL		Tot- als
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	240	123	1	—	146	91	68	66	455	280	735
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	8	4	—	—	5	3	—	—	13	7	20
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary	28	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	6	34
,, secondary	25	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	16	41
,, latent in 1st year of infection	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	9
,, all later stages	24	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	27	51
,, congenital	4	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13	17
Soft Chancre	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	231	52	—	—	231	52	283
,, later	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conditions other than venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	234	100	234	100	334
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection...	4	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	12	1	13
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4 ...	336	196	3	—	390	146	302	166	1031	508	1539
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure (see Item 15)	58	17	1	—	161	24	257	99	477	140	617
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from:—											
Syphilis, primary	15	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	4	19
,, secondary	14	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	6	20
,, latent in 1st year of infection	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
,, all later stages	15	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	8	23
,, congenital	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection	—	—	—	—	50	15	—	—	50	15	65
,, later	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure (see Item 15)	17	12	—	—	29	10	—	—	46	22	68

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTAL		
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Tot- als
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	19	8	—	—	26	9	—	—	45	17	62
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December ...	194	138	2	—	124	88	45	67	365	293	658
Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8, & 9... (These totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4)	336	196	3	—	390	146	302	166	1031	508	1539
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment:—											
Syphilis, primary ...	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	7
,, secondary ...	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
,, latent in 1st year of infection ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
,, all later stages ...	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	9
,, congenital ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
11. Number of attendances:—											
(a) for individual attention of the medical officers ...	3991	3284	26	—	4273	1348	1872	221	10162	4853	15015
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing ...	346	24	49	—	15322	5818	2764	729	18481	6571	25025
TOTAL ATTENDANCES— ...	4337	3308	75	—	19595	7166	4636	950	28643	11424	40067
12. In-patients:—											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Aggregate number of “in-patient days” of treatment given ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods ...	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	—	4	2	3	2	2	—	4	4	13	
14. Chief Preparations used in treatment of Syphilis :—	Approved Arsenobenzene Compounds						Mercury		Bismuth		
	“ Neo-Kharsivan,” “ Kharsulphan.” “ Silver Salvarsan.”						Nil		“ Hypoloid” Bi. Metal “Hypoloid” Bi. Oxy Chlor.		
	3797						—		5412		

15. Are the tests recommended in Memo V2I as amended by Memo V2IA followed in deciding as to the discharge of the patient after treatment and observation for syphilis and gonorrhoea? ...
If not, in what way are they modified?

Yes
As per previous return

Do.

	Microscopical		Serum Tests		
	for spirochetes	for gonococci	Wassermann	Others for Syphilis	for Gonorrhoea
16. Pathological Work :—					
(a) Number of specimens examined at and by the medical officer of the treatment centre	122	3059	—	—	—
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the centre for examination to an approved laboratory ...	—	—	1227	1858	204

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

*Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales) to be inserted in these headings.	Stoke	Staffs.	Cheshire	Liverpool	Glasgow	Derby	Nottingham	Yorkshire	London	Walsall	Shropshire	Manchester	Birmingham	Wakefield	Total
A. Number of cases in Items 3 and 4 from each area found to be suffering from :—															
Syphilis	139	11	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	157
Soft Chancre	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Gonorrhoea	242	36	4	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	291
Conditions other than venereal	289	34	5	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	334
TOTAL ...	672	81	12	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	2	1	784
B. Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area	35967	3654	268	14	12	22	2	1	45	5	3	41	22	11	40067
C. Aggregate number of “ In-patient days ” of all patients residing in each area	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. Number of doses of approved arsenobenzene compounds given in the out-patient Clinic and in-patient Department to patients residing in each area	3456	279	54	—	1	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	3797

The following is a return as to the work carried out at the Out-Patient Clinic at the North Staffs. Royal Infirmary :—

(I) Total number of persons dealt with and suffering from :—

	Number of persons dealt with during the year for the first time
(a) Syphilis	153
(b) Soft Chancre	3
(c) Gonorrhoea	154
(d) Conditions other than Venereal	122
Total	432

(2) Total attendances of all patients : City, 17,704 ; Staffs. County, 10,393 ; and outside the district other than the County, 1,435.

Thirteen medical men in the City are registered for the free supply of Salvarsan and its substitutes. These drugs are supplied on application by the medical practitioner to the Medical Officer of the Clinic.

Four medical practitioners have been supplied with Salvarsan substitutes. The number of doses of Kharsulphan being 3, Neo-Kharsivan 106, and Silver Salvarsan 6.

No action has been taken in the district under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

Statement of Vaccination for the year ending 31st December, 1934.

(Furnished by the Vaccination Officer).

District	Births	Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible	Had Smallpox	Died Unvaccinated	Postponed by Medical Authority	Certs. of Exemp- tion. (Conscien- tious objection)	Removals Certified	Removals not found and not accounted for	Not dealt with for various reasons
TUNSTALL ...	613	202	1	—	33	8	349	5	11	4
BURSLEM ...	518	176	—	—	33	5	293	3	3	5
HANLEY ...	817	316	1	—	50	12	384	17	17	20
STOKE ...	1447	582	2	—	76	20	669	28	43	27
FENTON ...	548	232	—	—	29	8	252	9	10	8
LONGTON ...	739	421	1	—	44	11	230	13	6	13
CITY ...	4682	1929	5	—	265	64	2177	75	90	77

Of the total births only 41.2 per cent. were vaccinated during the year.

No re-vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention Regulations, 1917, amongst contacts where immediate vaccination was not otherwise possible.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Midwives' Acts, 1902 to 1918.

The following is a summary of the work carried out under the Midwives' Acts :—

Eighty-nine midwives notified their intention to practise in the City of Stoke-on-Trent area during the year 1935. Ten of these reside outside the City, and most of their work is done in the surrounding districts.

No midwives are subsidised by the Council, but two midwives practising in rural areas are employed by District Nursing Associations (Norton and Trentham).

Of the 79 midwives residing in the area, 76 possess the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board, and in addition to their C.M.B. certificate, 36 are fully trained nurses, whilst three others have had fever-nursing training.

During the year 301 routine inspections were made. On the whole the bags and equipment were found to be satisfactory, and the records well kept.

In accordance with the new requirements in Section "E" of the Midwives' Rules, each midwife must now have in her possession an additional bag fitted for the use of the nursing of lying-in patients.

The majority of midwives practising in Stoke-on-Trent had already, however, been accustomed to the use of this additional equipment for their work, so that the new requirement of the Central Midwives' Board has been met without difficulty.

In connection with the Stoke-on-Trent and District Midwives' Association, the following lectures have been given during the year :—

1. Care of the Mother during Puerperium.
2. The Unhealthy Infant.
3. The Administration of the Midwifery Services.
4. General Diseases in Pregnancy.
5. Care of the Premature Infant.
6. Pyrexia during Puerperium.
7. Post-partum Haemorrhage.

These lectures prove of value in providing some post-graduate training for the midwives.

No midwife has been reported to the Central Midwives Board during the year for any breach of the rules.

During the year 1935 there were received from the midwives :—

- 1,145 Records for calling in Medical Aid.
- 24 Ophthalmia notifications.
- 29 Notifications of death of new-born child.
- 2 Notifications of death of the mother.
- 85 Still Births on special forms.
- 35 Notifications re Failure to breast-feed.

The 1,145 records for calling in Medical Aid were divided as follows :

- 102 for abnormality or complication during pregnancy.
- 828 for abnormality or complication during labour.
- 51 for abnormality or complication during lying-in period.
- 164 for abnormality or complication in case of the child.

In addition to the 102 forms received for calling in Medical Aid during pregnancy, medical aid was also sought by the midwives through the Ante-Natal Clinics, for 236 of their patients during pregnancy.

Under the Midwives' Act, 1918, claims were made by doctors for the payment of fees in 755 cases, out of 1,145 instances in which medical aid was called. The 755 claims amounted to £1,305 19s. 6d., compared with £1,421 6s. od. in the year 1934.

Infantile Mortality.

The total number of deaths of infants under the age of one year was 376, being equal to an infantile mortality rate of 83 per 1,000 births. In 1934 the rate was 85.

In 1935 there were eight large towns with higher rates than Stoke-on-Trent.

During the ten years 1923-32, the infantile mortality rate for the City averages 95. During 1932, 1933 and 1934 the rates for the districts were :—

			1933	1934	1935
Tunstall	...	...	115	99	86
Burslem	...	...	122	101	112
Hanley	...	...	88	88	100
Stoke ...	...	...	69	63	64
Fenton	...	...	93	101	75
Longton	...	...	55	84	70
Smallthorne, Norton,					
Bucknall, etc.	...		94	61	59

Of the 376 infants who died in the City before reaching the age of 12 months, 165 or 43.9 per cent. occurred in children under one month old, compared to 49.5 per cent. in 1934.

In the following list the relation of certain diseases to the infantile mortality of the district is shown. Enteritis and Diarrhoea accounted for 42 deaths ; Premature Birth, 87 ; Convulsions, 22 ; Bronchitis, 16 ; Tuberculosis Diseases, 7 ; Pneumonia, 72 ; Atrophy and Debility, 25 ; Congenital defects, 21.

TABLE 9.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City and Six Districts, 1935.

Causes of Death	{ Certified ... Uncertified		Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Tunstall	Burslem	Hanley	Stoke	Fenton	Longton	Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.	Total Deaths under 1 year
	117	17	11	17	162	67	63	41	39	43	73	103	45	28	49	31	372
All causes	2	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	4
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7	5	2	1	7	6	—	1	2	19
Whooping-Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	2	3	3	—	1	1	—	10
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	2	3	3	4	7	3	2	2	1	22
Convulsions	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	8	4	—	1	2	3	2	5	3	—	1	16
Bronchitis	—	2	1	2	7	18	19	11	17	5	15	25	5	1	12	9	72
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	10	15	8	3	5	10	7	6	2	10	2	42
Enteritis	—	—	1	5	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (overlying)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	4	2	1	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	3	—	1	—	8
Atelectasis	7	—	1	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	3	9
Congenital Malformations	11	—	—	2	13	2	4	1	1	3	3	7	3	1	1	3	21
Premature Birth	71	7	3	3	84	3	—	—	—	9	20	27	8	6	15	2	87
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	11	—	1	2	14	9	2	—	—	6	2	8	—	2	3	4	25
Other causes	6	2	—	—	8	2	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	2	15
Influenza	—	1	—	1	2	3	3	3	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	11
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes peculiar to early infancy	3	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	6
TOTALS	119	17	12	17	165	68	63	41	39	43	75	103	45	29	50	31	376

Nett Births in the year:—Legitimate, 4388, Illegitimate, 149. Nett Deaths in the year:—Legitimate, 366 ; Illegitimate, 10.

Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births in the City.

Year	Total Births	From all causes	From Diarrhoea	From Respiratory Disease	From Debility, Congenital Defects and Premature Births.	From Measles	From Whooping Cough
1931	5202	100	15.8	25.2	34.4	3.3	1.7
1932	4750	88	15.2	14.1	38.3	3.2	2.7
1933	4459	89	13.6	19.6	47.9	0.0	1.2
1934	4579	85	10.9	16.4	43.2	2.4	1.1
1935	4537	83	9.2	19.4	34.4	0.0	4.4

Average rate for the five years (1931-35), 89.

The infantile mortality rate in the 121 large towns in 1931 was 71 ; in 1932 it was 68 ; in 1933 it was 67 ; in 1934 it was 63 ; and in 1935 it was 62.

The rate for England and Wales during 1935 was 57.

Notification of Births Act.

Of the 4,533 births notified in the City of Stoke-on-Trent during 1935, 2,470 were attended by midwives, 958 by doctors and 1,105 occurred in institutions. The percentage of births occurring outside Institutions attended by midwives was 72.

Summary of visits paid by the Medical Officers and Health Visitors.

Visits to infants under 1 year of age	...	...	4,614
Re-visits—Under 1 year	...	...	20,171
Over 1 year	...	...	25,942
			46,113
Visits to Expectant Mothers	...	...	986
„ Ophthalmia Cases...	...	...	137
„ Midwives	...	...	305
„ in connection with still births and infant deaths	...	...	632
„ in connection with infant life protection			383
Other Visits	...	...	2,014
Wasted Visits	...	...	2,382
			<hr/> 57,566 <hr/>

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE AMONGST ILLEGITIMATE AND
LEGITIMATE CHILDREN IN THE CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT
DURING THE PAST 10 YEARS.

		Illegitimate		Legitimate		Whole
1926	...	152	...	99	...	101
1927	...	136	...	97	...	99
1928	...	161	...	84	...	87
1929	...	137	...	193	...	105
1930	...	81	...	69	...	70
1931	...	118	...	99	...	100
1932	...	109	...	87	...	88
1933	...	139	...	86	...	89
1934	...	98	...	84	...	85
1935	...	67	...	83	...	83

There are now 15 Infant Welfare Centres in the City area. Twelve of these Centres are directly under the Council and three under voluntary Committees who work in conjunction with the Corporation.

A new Infant Welfare Centre has been opened during the year at Abbey Hulton to serve the needs of the new housing estate in this district.

At Burslem and Longton the Centres are open for the whole of one day each week ; the Centre at Shelton is open for two afternoons each week, the additional afternoon being used for baby weighing and lectures. At Goldenhill and Trent Vale Consultations are held fortnightly and at all other Centres weekly consultations are held.

A. Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year :—

(1) by children under one year of age	...	55,752
(2) by children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	... ..	11,986

B. Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year and who on the date of their first attendance were :—

(1) under one year of age	... ..	2,248
(2) between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	184

C. Total number of children who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year were :—

(1) Under 1 year of age	... ..	2,054
(2) between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	5,453

Percentage of notified live births attending for the first time during the year, 49.6.

Average number of attendances at each infant consultation :—

Tunstall	...	...	...	70 to 80
Burslem	...	...	...	140 to 160
Shelton	...	...	...	50 to 65
Etruria	...	...	...	50 to 65
Hanley	...	...	...	65 to 90
Stoke	...	...	...	40 to 50
Fenton	...	...	...	40 to 50
Longton	...	...	...	120 to 140
Smallthorne	...	...	...	40 to 55
Bucknall	...	...	...	20 to 25
Meir	...	...	...	40 to 45
Trent Vale	...	...	...	50 to 70
Goldenhill	...	...	...	20 to 25
Brindley Ford	...	...	...	25 to 30
Abbey Hulton	...	...	...	60 to 75

HEALTH VISITING.

Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :—

(1) to expectant mothers	First visits	...	499
	Total visits	...	585
(2) to children under 1 year of age	First visits	...	4,614
	Total visits	...	24,785
(3) to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	Total visits	...	25,761

The work of the Home Visiting during the last two months of the year suffered by the absence from duty through illness of three members of the Health Visiting Staff.

CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.

All the health visiting cards kept by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department with the history of the child from birth to five years of age, are passed on at the end of every month to the School Medical Department.

The complete record of the child with the history of its home, etc., should provide valuable information for the School Medical Officers.

SUPPLY OF NOURISHMENT.

As in former years Dried Milk and Cow's milk have been supplied to necessitous cases in children under the age of five years, attending the Infant Welfare Centres, where the child's nutrition was likely to suffer from the needful supply of milk in the diet.

This has proved of great value, and the beneficial results to the children have been most marked.

LECTURES.

Lectures and practical classes by specially qualified teachers have been given as usual at the Centres in Cookery and Needlework.

Talks on Mothercraft, along with practical demonstrations are, of course, a routine and important part of the work, and have been given regularly at the Centres.

An interesting, and what is hoped will be a valuable, development of the work, has been the attendance at the Centres of classes of the senior school girls from many of the schools in the City area. The girls have been very interested in the various details of baby care and management.

Demonstrations of baby bathing, etc., have also been given by the members of the Health Visiting Staff at several of the schools in the City.

CLOTHING.

The sum of £25 was again generously given by the Burslem Mutual Burial Society at the close of the year for the provision of help in needy cases. It has been possible to provide woollen garments and vests for many of the poorer infants, for whom no similar clothing would otherwise have been provided.

Voluntary Centres.

ETRURIA MOTHERS' AND BABIES' WELCOME.

The following figures are of interest :—

Classes—Mothercraft ...	28	Attendances ...	490
Cookery ...	21	,, ...	198
Needlework ...	19	,, ...	356
Births notified by the Health Department ...		...	176
Home visits paid ...	...	...	8020
Dental Consultations—Number of patients ...		...	102
Total attendances at the Dental Clinic ...		...	236
Breast Feeding Consultations—			
Number of Babies ...	72	Attendances ...	286
Total attendances for all purposes at the Centre ...			5,324

In addition to the above figures, 53 patients were referred to the Dental Clinic from several of the Municipal Clinics for dental treatment, and made a total of 129 attendances.

THOMAS TWYFORD INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

The attendances at the various Clinics at the above Centre include the following :—

	Babies	Attendances
Babies under one year... ..	203	3,123
Babies over one year	296	1,827
Infants attending Breast-feeding Clinics	124	782
Dental Clinics (Mothers and Children)	42	72
Home Visits		6,157
Total attendances for the year at the Centre for all purposes		14,302

In addition to the above attendances, 32 children have been immunised and 31 attended for Massage.

Two hundred and four senior school girls also had special instruction in Mothercraft at the Centre.

The Breast-feeding Clinic continues to be well attended, and it is noteworthy that no deaths have occurred in any infants attending this special Clinic during the past five years.

Sixty-four children between the ages of 2½ and 5 years made 1,328 attendances at the Special Toddlers' Clinic.

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINICS.

Richmond Lodge, Shelton.

During the year 165 children were referred to the Clinic for treatment and made 2,884 attendances.

Conditions treated					No. of Cases
Rickets and allied conditions	...	...	...	...	80
Delayed Dentition	...	...	...	...	13
Debility and Anaemia	...	...	...	...	54
Bronchial Catarrh	...	...	...	...	4
Skin Disease	...	...	...	...	3
" Pink Disease "	...	...	...	...	3
Marasmus	...	...	...	...	4
T.B. Glands	...	...	...	...	2
					163

RESULTS.

Cured	...	...	...	...	...	31
Improved	...	...	...	...	...	52
Still attending	...	...	...	...	...	28
Lapsed attendance	...	...	...	...	...	44
Referred to Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dead	...	...	...	...	...	1
						163

Thomas Twyford Centre, Hanley.

At this Clinic, 98 children, 51 over and 47 under one year of age were treated for the following conditions :—

Conditions treated					No. of Cases
Rickets	...	...	...	...	14
Preventive treatment for Rickets	...	...	...	...	41
Debility after acute illness (Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, etc.	...	...	...	...	18
Anaemia, Debility, and failure to gain weight	...	...	...	...	25
					98

Total number of exposures for the year, 2,328.

REMEDIAL EXERCISES CLINIC.

Richmond Lodge, Shelton.

Total cases ... 44.

Conditions treated	No. of cases
Faulty posture	7
Infantile Paralysis	1
Bow Legs	12
Knock-knee	9
Flat foot	15
	—
	44
	—

Twenty-one children were discharged during the year as cured or greatly improved. Six lapsed attendance and sixteen were still attending at the close of the year.

All the cases who lapsed attendance were followed up at their homes.

Orthopaedic Work.

During the year 118 infants have been referred to the out-patients' department of the N.S. Cripples' Aid Society. Of this number a considerable proportion were sent by the Medical Officers of the Child Welfare Centres, and also by the members of the Health Visiting Staff.

IN-PATIENT TREATMENT.

Thirty-three children, also under the age of five years, have been resident at the Orthopaedic Hospital during the year :—

Four children were in Hospital on 1st January, 1935.

Five children were in residence on 31st December, 1935.

N.S.P.C.C.

Reference must be made to the valuable assistance given to the work of the Health Visitors by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The visits of the Inspectors were in several cases a very considerable help in ensuring medical treatment and care for the children.

Ante-Natal Clinics, 1935.

During the year 763 expectant mothers attended at the Ante-natal Clinics in the City area.

The total attendances for the year amounted to 3,467, and in addition 585 visits were paid by the Health Visitors to the homes of the expectant mothers.

It is satisfactory to record the gradually increasing number of cases referred to the Clinics by the midwives in the area, 236 of the total number of patients being sent by the midwife who had been engaged for the confinement.

A number of the mothers also came on the recommendation of their friends or neighbours, who had already experienced the benefits of ante-natal care during their own pregnancy. This may be taken as one of the most satisfactory methods of the gradual extension of the belief amongst expectant mothers of the value of ante-natal care.

Again as in former years, a large number of the mothers were allowed free dinners and milk. Extended facilities for the provision of dinners are very badly needed in the area.

It was unfortunately found on investigation that a considerable number of the mothers were suffering from the lack of an adequate diet.

An enquiry into the nutrition of expectant mothers, begun at the close of the previous year, was continued during the year 1935.

The following results of an enquiry into the nutrition of 295 cases are of interest; the Haemoglobin percentages in 174 cases were also estimated.

NUTRITION IN 295 CASES.			HAEMOGLOBIN PERCENTAGES IN 174 CASES.				Patients
			Haemoglobin				
Good ...	97	32.8%	...	90%	...	1	
Fair ...	124	42.0%	„	80%	...	28	
Poor ...	74	25.2%	„	70%	...	74	
			„	60%	...	58	
			„	50%	...	12	
			„	45%	...	1	

The normal Haemoglobin percentage in women may be taken to vary from 92 per cent. to 100 per cent.

There can be no doubt that a marked degree of Nutritional anaemia is present in too many expectant mothers.

All the mothers suffering from anaemia have been treated with some iron preparation, and every endeavour has been made to improve their diet, which so often showed a marked deficiency of foods containing iron and calcium.

The following specimen diets illustrate how very inadequately some of the mothers were fed :—

1. No milk, eggs occasionally, meat and fish once weekly, margarine, no fruit or vegetables.
2. Margarine, meat occasionally, cannot afford milk.
3. No milk, butter daily, one egg per week, fruit occasionally.
4. Very little milk, few vegetables, margarine, no fruit.

It would seem that a diet deficiency affecting maternal health is present and calls for further careful investigation. It is probable too, that this may also influence the neo-natal death rate.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

During the year 59 mothers were referred for dental treatment. Of this number, 31 were sent from the City Ante-natal Clinics to the Dental Clinic at the Etruria Mothers' Welcome.

VENEREAL DISEASES DIAGNOSIS.

Eighteen expectant mothers have been referred to the Venereal Diseases Officer at the Special Clinic held at Richmond Lodge Maternity and Child Welfare Centre ; cases found to be positive being transferred to the Special Treatment Centre.

EDUCATION.

Instruction on the Hygiene of pregnancy, preparation for breast-feeding, etc., have been given at all the Ante-natal Clinics.

Abdominal binders, bandages for varicose veins, etc., are stocked at all the Clinics, and sterilised confinement outfits have also been supplied free of charge when required.

Children Act.

Infant Life Protection.

The following returns give a summary of the number of children, etc., under the care of the Local Authority during the year :—

I. NOTIFICATIONS.

(i.) Number of foster-parents on the Register :—

(a) at the beginning of the year	...	...	40
(b) at the end of the year	...	...	42

(ii.) Number of children on the register :—

(a) at the beginning of the year	...	...	40
(b) at the end of the year	...	...	42
(c) who died during the year...	...	...	—
(d) on whom inquests were held during the year...	...	...	—

Fourteen new cases were entered during the year and twelve taken off.

All the infants and young children have been well cared for.

No proceedings were taken under any Section of the Act during the year.

Maternal Mortality.

Twenty-eight women died in, or in consequence of, childbirth during the year. The deaths were classified as follows :—

From Sepsis	...	...	...	9
From other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	13
From inter-current diseases	...	...	...	6

Seventeen of the deaths occurred in Institutions.

The following table shows the Puerperal and Maternal Mortality rate per thousand total births (live born and still-born), and also per thousand live births for the last four years :—

	Puerperal Sepsis	Other Puerperal Causes	Total Puerperal Mortality	Non-Puerperal Causes	Total Maternal Mortality
1932					
Per 1,000 Live Births	1.48	1.69	3.17	1.69	4.86
Per 1,000 Total Births	1.40	1.59	2.99	1.59	4.58
1933					
Per 1,000 Live Births	3.36	1.57	4.93	1.34	6.27
Per 1,000 Total Births	3.21	1.50	4.71	1.28	5.99
1934					
Per 1,000 Live Births	3.49	1.53	5.02	1.79	6.81
Per 1,000 Total Births	3.31	1.43	4.74	1.65	6.39
1935					
Per 1,000 Live Births	1.76	2.86	4.62	1.32	5.94
Per 1,000 Total Births	1.66	2.70	4.36	1.25	5.66

It will be noted from the above table that the Puerperal Sepsis rate is considerably lower than that for the two preceding years.

In the deaths from Non-puerperal Causes, are classified those from inter-current diseases, which included three cases of Heart Disease, two cases of Acute Appendicitis, and one case of Bronchial Pneumonia.

Maternal Mortality.

AGE INCIDENCE OF ALL MATERNAL DEATHS DURING THE PAST EIGHT YEARS

	Puerperal Sepsis	Puerperal Haemorrhages	Eclampsia	All other Causes
20 years or under ...	3	—	—	2
20 to 25 years ...	18	3	2	16
25 to 30 years ...	12	9	3	9
30 to 35 years ...	21	7	2	10
35 to 40 years ...	16	4	2	11
Over 40 years ...	11	8	—	10
TOTAL ...	81	31	9	58

It will be noticed that Puerperal Sepsis is responsible for the largest number of deaths, but in the deaths from all other causes, 16 occurred from Embolism alone; of the nine Eclampsia deaths, only two have been registered during the last three years.

An enquiry into all maternal deaths in 1935 again showed that there was in too many cases an absence of ante-natal care.

In several cases also, full use had not been made of the facilities available for the care of the mother.

It is satisfactory to record that during the year, no maternal deaths occurred in any expectant mothers who had attended the City Ante-natal Clinics.

THE CITY MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Number of maternity cases admitted	...	...	...	726
Number of infants born (including 32 still-births)	...	...	...	723

A. ANTE-NATAL CASES. Total, 705.

Delivered by natural forces—

(i) (a) Vertex	...	...	630
(b) Breech	...	...	33
(c) Twins (sets)	...	...	9
(ii) Caesarian sections	...	...	1
(iii) By forceps	...	...	32

DISEASES AND CONDITIONS COMPLICATING PREGNANCY. TOTAL, 96.

Albuminuria	...	...	52
Abortions	...	...	9
Cardiac Disease	...	...	8
Eclampsia	...	...	1
Haemorrhage—			
(a) Accidental	...	...	1
(b) Post partum	...	...	10
Placenta praevia	...	...	2
Prolapse of funis	...	...	5
Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	1
Chronic Nephritis	...	...	2
Pyelitis	...	...	5

INDUCTION OF LABOUR. TOTAL, 80.

Methods :—

(i) Medicinal	...	...	15
(ii) Bougie	...	...	9
(iii) Rupture of Membranes	...	...	56

Indications for induction :—

Albuminuria	...	...	...	11
Breech presentation	...	...	...	5
Cardiac disease	...	...	...	3
Contracted pelvis	...	...	...	10
Deformed pelvis	...	...	...	2
Elderly primigravidae	...	...	...	3
Haemorrhage (Ante-partum)	...	...	...	3
Large Child	...	...	...	2
Post Maturity	...	...	...	41
Hydramnios	...	...	...	1
Dead foetus	...	...	...	1
Placenta Praevia	...	...	...	2
Varicose veins	...	...	...	2
MANUAL REMOVAL OF PLACENTA	...	...	...	3
SUTURE OF PERINEUM	...	...	...	136
MATERNAL DEATHS	...	...	...	0
PUERPERAL PYREXIA	...	...	...	8
PUERPERAL FEVER	...	...	...	1
STILL-BIRTHS	...	...	...	28
INFANT DEATHS	...	...	...	15
OPHTHALMIA	...	...	...	2
ANTE-NATAL ATTENDANCES	...	...	...	3,129

EMERGENCY CASES. TOTAL, 21.

Delayed and obstructed labour	...	4
Concealed accidental haemorrhage	...	1

DISEASES AND CONDITIONS COMPLICATING PREGNANCY.

Albuminuria	...	...	...	5
Cardiac Disease	...	...	...	2
Abortion	...	...	...	5
Haemorrhage—Accidental	...	...	...	3
„ Post-partum	...	...	...	1

Delivery effected :—

Rupture of membranes	...	...	...	3
Natural forces	...	...	...	2
Cases undelivered...	...	...	...	3
Forceps extraction	...	...	...	3
Internal version and extraction...	...	...	...	1
SUTURE OF PERINEUM	...	...	...	4
MATERNAL DEATHS	...	...	...	6
BIRTHS (including Still-births)	...	...	...	9
STILL-BIRTHS	...	...	...	4

Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1928.

(1)	Number of applications for registration	...	...	2
(2)	Number of homes registered	...	...	2
(3)	Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...	...	—
(4)	Number of applications for exemption from registration	...	...	3
(5)	Number of cases in which exemption has been granted	...	...	3

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The total number of cases notified by medical men and midwives in 1935 was 50, as compared with 62 in 1934. In nine instances the diagnosis was not confirmed by a medical man, though notifications were received from midwives.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum has been compulsorily notifiable throughout the whole area since 1911. 41 notifications were received during 1935 from medical men either as first notifications or confirming midwives' notifications. The total number of notifications received from midwives was 24. The 50 cases notified were distributed as follows :—

Tunstall	...	...	1 case
Burslem	...	...	6 cases
Hanley	...	...	13 „
Stoke ...	...	...	11 „
Fenton	...	...	10 „
Longton	...	...	5 „
Smallthorne, Norton, Bucknall, etc.	...	...	4 „
Number of cases notified	...	...	50
Number of births registered	...	...	4537
Number of cases per 1,000 births	...	...	11.0

In 1934 the number of cases notified by midwives and medical men per 1,000 births was 13.5.

Year	Number of Births	Number of Cases notified by, or confirmed by medical men	Number of cases per 1,000 births
1926	5,976	140	23.4
1927	5,869	143	24.4
1928	5,490	125	22.8
1929	5,303	151	28.5
1930	5,551	114	20.5
1931	5,202	82	15.8
1932	4,750	54	11.4
1933	4,459	65	14.5
1934	4,579	49	10.7
1935	4,537	41	9.0
Average for 10 years	5,172	96	18.1

Results of severe cases of Ophthalmia during the past Ten Years.

Year	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness
1926	0	0
1927	0	0
1928	0	0
1929	0	0
1930	2	0
1931	0	0
1932	0	0
1933	2	0
1934	1	0
1935	0	0
Total ...	5	0

In 15 cases the birth was attended by a Doctor.

In 35 cases the birth was attended by a midwife.

Nurses were supplied by the Corporation in 38 cases.

The cost of nursing was £271 10s. 11d.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum			Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At home	In hospital				
41	41	—	41	—	—	—

Day and night nurses are supplied in all cases where necessary. Arrangements also exist for a specialist to consult with the medical attendants free of charge.

Penphigus Neonatorum.

Five cases of Penphigus Neonatorum were notified during the year.

The appliances and clothing of the midwives in contact with the cases were all disinfected, and where contact cases occurred in their practice, their houses and bedding were also disinfected.

The midwives themselves gave all possible assistance in the matter.

Measles.

There were no deaths compared with 42 in 1934 and 1 in 1933.

The death rate from Measles in 1935 was 0.0 per 1,000, compared to 0.04 for the 121 large towns and 0.03 for England and Wales.

The ages at death were as follows :—

Under	1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15 and over
—	—	—	—	—	—

Measles is not compulsorily notifiable in the City.

Whooping Cough.

There were 34 deaths from Whooping Cough during the year, compared with 7 in 1934.

The deaths occurred at the following ages :—

Under	1	1—2	2—5	5—15
19	11	4	—	

Leaflets are distributed through the schools when necessary.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

No cases were notified during the year.

Epidemic Diarrhoea.

The deaths from Epidemic Diarrhoea number 42 under one year of age ; 5 from 1-2 years of age ; 0 from 2-5 years of age ; and 6 over 5 years of age.

The death rate under two years of age per 1,000 births was 10.36, as compared with 7.9 for the 121 large towns and 5.7 for England and Wales.

Ambulance Arrangements.

For the removal of Infectious Disease cases ambulance accommodation is provided at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

For the removal of Non-Infectious and Accident cases, two motor ambulances are employed by the Corporation. At least one large private firm provides a private motor ambulance to cope with accidents, etc., at their collieries and steel works.

The Public Assistance Committee has also provided ambulances.

Nursing Arrangements in the City.

The following Voluntary Associations provide and pay the Nurses as set out :—

The Tunstall Nursing Institution, 1 Nurse.

The Burslem District Nursing Association, 2 Nurses.

The Hanley Nursing Association, 2 Nurses.

The Stoke Nursing Association, 1 Nurse.

The Fenton Nursing Association, 2 Nurses.
Longton District Nursing Association, 2 Nurses.
Norton District Nursing Association, 1 Nurse.

Adoptive Acts in Force in the City.

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.
The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.
The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890. (Part 3).
Parts of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, as follows :

Part 2.
Part 3.
Part 4.
Part 5.
Part 6.
Part 7.—Sections 79, 80, 81, 85, 86.
Part 8.
Part 9.
Part 10.

Public Health Act, 1925 :—

Sections 1—21.
Sections 23—26.
Sections 28—30.
Section 33.
Section 35.
Sections 38—39.
Sections 42—43.
Section 49.
Sections 53—87.

Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Acts, 1923, 1928 and 1935.

Under these Acts the Corporation have been given many new powers in relation to Public Health matters.

Hospital for Mental Defectives.

The Council have an Institution at Stallington for 77 cases. These are principally of a fairly high grade and at present there is no accommodation for Epileptics and low grade cases.

Sanitary Administration.

The following table shows the number of defects found in connection with the sanitary accommodation of Factories:—

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION				1935			1934		
				Defects found	Defects remedied	Outstanding at end of year	Defects found	Defects remedied	Outstanding at end of year
SANITARY CONVENIENCES	Insufficient	...	...	9	—	—	—	—	—
	Unsuitable	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Defective	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not separate for sexes	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Badly lighted	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Badly ventilated	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Without proper fasteners on doors	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Dirty condition	...	...	—	—	—	2	2	—
	Foul or defective urinals...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other nuisances	...	...	—	—	—	9	9	—
	Fittings	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total				9	—	—	11	11	—

Workshops.

During the year 2,574 inspections have been made of Workshops and Bakehouses.

Sanitary Defects found in Workshops.

DEFECTS				1935			1934		
				Defects found	Defects remedied	Outstanding at end of year	Defects found	defects remedied	Outstanding at end of year
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	131	135	—	204	204	4
Want of ventilation	...	...	...	5	6	—	4	3	1
Overcrowding	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drainage of floors	...	...	...	2	2	1	3	2	1
Other nuisances	...	...	...	33	28	7	90	91	2
SANITARY CONVENIENCES :									
Insufficient	...	...	...	18	16	6	21	19	4
Unsuitable	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective	...	...	...	28	37	8	36	28	17
Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badly lighted	...	...	...	9	8	1	2	2	—
Badly ventilated	...	...	...	4	1	3	2	2	—
No fasteners on doors of female W.C's.	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dirty condition	...	...	...	50	43	9	61	60	2
Fittings	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intervening spaces provided	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total				280	276	35	423	411	31

Bakehouses.

There were on the register 120 Bakehouses. During the year, 419 visits were paid as compared with 1,146 in 1934. All the premises have been regularly lime-washed during the year.

Outworkers.

The total number of lists received was 174, compared with 164 in the previous year.

	1934	1935
List of Outworkers received	164	174
Number of Names on Lists	120	139
Warning Notices sent <i>re</i> Lists ...	192	187
Number of Visits paid to Outworkers during the year... ..	131	154

I.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES, INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY DISTRICT SANITARY INSPECTORS.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries)...	41	2	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	2155	19	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report	—	—	—
Total ...	2196	22	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Number of Defects	
	Found	Remedied
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>		
Want of Cleanliness	131	135
Want of Ventilation	5	6
Overcrowding	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	2	2
Other Nuisances	96	80
<i>Sanitary Accommodation—</i>		
Insufficient	27	16
Unsuitable or defective	28	37
Not separate for sexes	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts :</i>		
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (s.s. 97 to 100)	—	—
Total ...	289	276

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK	OUTWORKERS LIST						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending list	Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108)	
	List received from Employers sending twice in the year			Sending once					
	Lists	Con-tractors	Work-men	Lists	Con-tractors	Work-men		In-stances	Notices served
Wearing Apparel—									
Making, &c. ...	142	111	31	—	—	—	157	—	—
Furniture and Up- holstery ...	12	12	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Umbrellas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boots, etc. ...	20	18	2	—	—	—	20	—	—
Total ...	174	141	33	—	—	—	187	—	—

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s 131) at the end of the year	Number
Laundries	16
Dressmaking and Millinery	149
Bootmaking and Repairing	229
Blacksmiths & Wheelwrights	44
Tailoring	61
Cabinet Making	24
Cratemaking	37
Engraving	21
Joiners	106
Plumbers	61
Motor Repairing	103
Others	183
TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKSHOPS ON REGISTER	1034

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:— Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Act (s. 133, 1901)	—
Action taken in matters referred } by H.M. Inspector as remedi- } able under the Public Health } Acts, but not under the Factory } and Workshops Act, (s. 5, 1901) }	Notified by H.M. Inspector 17 Reports (of action taken) sent to H. M. Inspector... 17
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):— In use at end of the year	—

Housing.

NUMBER OF HOUSES.

There are approximately 64,200 houses in the City. Of this number probably about 95 per cent. are below a rental of £26 per annum. About 60 per cent. of the houses consist of four rooms or less.

One thousand, five hundred and twenty-four new houses were completed during the year.

POPULATION.

The population of the area to the middle of 1935 was 274,100.

Details of the Overcrowding Survey is dealt with earlier in the report.

In rendering old houses fit, a great deal of good work has been done under Section 17 of the 1930 Act, without any difficulties being encountered. Contracts taken out for repairs to nine houses at a cost of £280. Most of the work was completed at the end of the year. The work is going on steadily throughout the City.

Clearance Areas—Housing Acts.

During the year two areas were represented ; three inquiries held and four areas confirmed by the Ministry.

The progressive total of houses represented to date under the five years scheme is 2,549 and the population 12,022.

Generally speaking the work of slum clearance is progressing very satisfactorily in the City.

The total number of houses inspected during the year was 808, and the number of inspections made, 15,973.

Further details are enumerated on the attached table.

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME
to year ending 31st December, 1935.

Areas	No. of Houses		Total Population	Total Families	No. of families rehoused		No. of houses demolished
	Represented	Confirmed by Ministry			Corporation Houses	Elsewhere	
John Street, Longton ...	146	140	739	161	158	2	140
Hill Street, Stoke ...	139	124	659	146	136	9	114
Ashley Street, Hanley ...	185	178	855	204	196	8	178*
Sutherland Road, Longton ...	187	180	925	209	178	1	164
Hadderidge, Burslem ...	190	173	848	197	179	9	11
Tinkersclough, Hanley ...	79	75	377	86	84	2	75*
Watergate Street, Tunstall ...	214	189	1001	217	20	4	—
Park Street, Fenton ...	190	166	801	194	102	2	22
Burslem, 5 to 19, Areas ...	290	281	1348	319	—	7	—
Longton, 5 to 11, Areas ...	216	214	972	241	32	—	—
Stoke, 2 to 19, and Hanley, No. 6, Areas ...	311	308	1313	335	—	1	—
TOTALS ...	2147	2028	9838	2309	1085	45	704

*Areas totally cleared.

In addition to the above Confirmed Orders, the following Area has been Represented.

Areas	No. of houses	Total Population	Total Families
Hanley, 7 to 15, Areas ...	301	1469	349
			Represented

Disinfestation.

In an endeavour to eradicate vermin from the new Corporation Housing Sites the Council at the latter end of 1934 passed a resolution that all tenants from Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses to be rehoused in Corporation houses must have their household effects fumigated.

The work was commenced on 12th November, 1934.

The furniture is collected in the morning, taken to the disinfection station and fumigated with a cyanide gas (Zyklon B) and then later in the day delivered to the Corporation house.

The bedding is retained overnight and left in an electrically heated chamber to drive off the gas. Loaned bedding is delivered along with the furniture and collected the next day when their own bedding is returned.

Up to the end of the year 599 houses were dealt with.

The cost of this work is entirely borne by the Corporation.

APPENDICES.

Housing Conditions.

Statistics, Year ended 31st of December, 1935

1.—GENERAL.

1.	Estimated Population	274,100
2.	General Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	12.3
3.	Death Rate from Tuberculosis	..	...	...	...	...	1.05
4.	Infantile Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	83
5.	Number of dwelling-houses of all classes (approx.)	...	...	...	...	...	64,200
6.	Number of working-class dwelling-houses (approx.)	...	...	...	...	...	58,484
7.	Number of new working-class houses erected	...	...	...	...	...	1,524

Number of New Houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b):—

(i.)	By the Local Authority	...	...	465
(ii.)	By other Local Authorities	...	...	—
(iii.)	By other Bodies and Persons	...	...	1059

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—

(i.) By the Local Authority—

(a)	For the purpose of Part 2 of the Act of 1925	Nil
(b)	For the purpose of Part 3 of the Act of 1925...	Nil
(c)	„ „ „ 3 „ „ 1930...	424
(d)	For other purposes	Nil

(ii.) By other bodies or persons ... Nil

2.—DWELLING-HOUSES.

I INSPECTION.

1.(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	1077
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	20656
2.(a)	Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	264
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	6068
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	...	...	54
4.	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation...	...	...	210

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	14
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

A. Proceedings under Section 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	165
2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—					
(a) by Owners	...	...	...	...	57
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	...				2

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	Nil
2. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied			
(a) by Owners	...	...	Nil.
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	...		Nil.

C. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	34
2. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	26

D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:—

1. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	4
2. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	Nil.

Summary of Housing Defects dealt with during 1935.

Houses	Housing Act, 1930, Sec. 17
Dirty or Verminous	—
Overcrowded	—
Damp	489
Defective roof	266
„ plaster of walls and ceilings	705
„ floors	454
„ windows and frames	408
Fixed windows	146
Badly Lighted	3
Dilapidations	276
Deteriorated or Dirty Decorations	64
Defective Brickwork, pointing, etc.	1172
„ fireplaces	252
„ doorsteps	163
„ doors or door frames	852
„ stairs	35
Want of or defective handrails, guardrails or balusters	186
Want of or defective washing boiler	102
Want of or defective yard gates	82
Want of or defective structure of foodstore	108
Want of water supply or improper position of tap	15
Accumulations	—
Keeping of Animals	14
Want of or defective drainage	71
Want of or defective sink and/or waste pipe	124
Defective or want of rainwater pipes and/or eaves and spouts	370
Other faults	54
Defective closet structures and/or fittings	148
Broken closet pedestal and pans	5
Foul closet pans	2
Defective flushing apparatus	11
Dirty closets	—
Insufficient closet accommodation	4
Covered ashpits defective	—
No ashes accommodation	—
Bins defective or worn out	1
Defective yard paving	215
Defective paving of Back Passages	7
Unpaved Surfaces	2
Other outside nuisances	13
Total	6,819

The number of visits made was 5,359, and 173 appointments were kept. The number of defects found was 6,819.

**Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920,
and Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1923.**

During the year 12 applications were made by tenants for the inspection of their houses with a view to the issue of a certificate under the above Acts.

The dwelling-houses were inspected and certificate granted in ten cases.

**REGISTER OF RAINFALL IN 1935
KEPT AT THE MEIR, LONGTON
(By the courtesy of Mr. P. Wilkinson).**

	Total Depth (inches)	No. of days on which .01 inch or more fell
January	1.86	12
February	3.44	18
March	0.79	8
April	3.31	19
May	0.72	6
June	3.95	20
July	0.93	11
August	1.58	7
September	4.93	21
October	5.43	23
November	5.80	21
December	4.57	20
TOTALS	37.31	186

In 1934 the total rainfall was 27.87 inches.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the City is under the control of the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board.

The supply is derived in the greater proportion from deep wells situated at Hatton, Mill Meece, Meir and Stockton Brook. A considerable though lesser quantity is got from springs at Wall Grange. There is an abundant supply, and that from the deep wells of excellent quality.

The supply from Wall Grange is chlorinated before distribution ; this was begun in the Autumn of 1922 when the quality was found to be unsatisfactory.

There are eleven private wells and 25 springs in the City used for domestic purposes. These have been visited from time to time and found to be in good order.

POLLUTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

Records of pollution are regularly kept in three distinct areas of the City.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Substantial progress has been made this year in the completion of Strongford Sewage Works, and outfall sewers connected therewith, together with the Pumping Station, and other incidental works.

This scheme was brought into operation on the 1st October, and is now treating the whole of the sewage of Newcastle-under-Lyme, together with that of Trentham and Hanford districts of the City.

The sewage from the Stoke-on-Trent area it is hoped will be connected to the Works during this year.

A number of the areas on the Eastern side of the City have also been connected to the main outfall sewer leading to the Hanley Sewage Works. This has been done through the City Surveyor's Department.

Preparations for extensions and alterations to the Hanley Sewage Works, and the Burslem Sewage Works are in hand, with a view of concentrating the sewage of the respective areas.

The recently installed new Works at the Meir have been completed, and their capacity has practically been reached owing to the rapid development of the housing schemes in that area.

The renovation of the Bacteria beds at the Hanley Works is also well advanced, and they have been re-modelled.

Works of improvement to the rivers, both from pollution, and maintenance of the waterways, have made substantial progress, and monthly surveys of the streams seriously affected by trade waste pollution, are made, with a view of reducing it to the lowest possible minimum.

